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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after AUGUST 26th, 1931, until further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.35	8.00	8.35	9.05	10.00	10.35	11.10	11.45	12.20	1.00	1.35	2.10	2.45	3.20	3.55	4.30	5.05	5.40	6.15	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.35	9.10
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.44	8.09	8.44	9.14	10.09	10.44	11.19	11.54	12.29	1.09	1.44	2.19	2.54	3.29	4.04	4.39	5.14	5.49	6.24	6.59	7.34	8.09	8.44	9.19
Shatin Dep.	6.56	8.11	8.46	9.16	10.11	10.46	11.21	11.56	12.31	1.11	1.46	2.21	2.56	3.31	4.06	4.41	5.16	5.51	6.26	7.01	7.36	8.11	8.46	9.21
Tai Po Dep.	7.10	8.25	9.00	9.30	10.25	11.00	11.35	12.10	12.45	1.25	2.00	2.35	3.10	3.45	4.20	4.55	5.30	6.05	6.40	7.15	7.50	8.25	9.00	9.35
Market Dep.	7.18	8.33	9.08	9.38	10.33	11.08	11.43	12.18	12.53	1.33	2.08	2.43	3.18	3.53	4.28	5.03	5.38	6.13	6.48	7.23	7.58	8.33	9.08	9.43
Fanning Dep.	7.26	8.41	9.16	9.46	10.41	11.16	11.51	12.26	13.01	1.41	2.16	2.51	3.26	4.01	4.36	5.11	5.46	6.21	6.56	7.31	8.06	8.41	9.16	9.51
Shum Shue Dep.	7.30	8.45	9.20	9.50	10.45	11.20	11.55	12.30	13.05	1.45	2.20	2.55	3.30	4.05	4.40	5.15	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.35	8.10	8.45	9.20	9.55
Shum Shue Arr.	7.38	8.53	9.28	9.58	10.53	11.28	12.03	12.38	13.13	1.53	2.28	3.03	3.38	4.13	4.48	5.23	5.58	6.33	7.08	7.43	8.18	8.53	9.28	10.03
Canton Arr.	12.54	1.19	1.54	2.29	3.24	4.00	4.35	5.10	5.45	6.20	6.55	7.30	8.05	8.40	9.15	9.50	10.25	11.00	11.35	12.10	12.45	13.20	13.55	14.30

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Canton Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shue Dep.	7.13	7.59	10.34	11.41	12.19	9.55	4.59	5.47	6.51	7.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shue Arr.	7.20	8.06	10.41	11.48	12.26	10.02	5.06	5.54	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning Dep.	7.25	8.11	10.46	11.53	12.31	10.07	5.11	5.59	7.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Dep.	7.33	8.19	10.54	12.01	12.39	10.15	5.19	6.07	7.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tai Po Dep.	7.40	8.26	11.01	12.08	12.46	10.22	5.26	6.14	7.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin Dep.	7.53	8.39	11.14	12.21	12.59	10.35	5.39	6.27	7.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.05	8.51	11.26	12.33	13.11	10.47	5.51	6.39	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon Arr.	8.12	8.57	11.32	12.39	13.17	10.54	5.58	6.46	7.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

To-day, (February 11.)
Queen's Theatre: "Song of My Heart."
World Theatre: "A Robbers' Idyll" (Chinese picture).
Star Theatre: "Popular Sin."
Majestic Theatre: "Innocents of Paris."
Prize Distribution Fairlea School 4 p.m. (St. Stephen's Girls' College).
Football: Interport Soccer Trial, Probables v. Navy, Club ground, 4.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club v. H.M.S. Medway (U.S.R.C. ground), 5 p.m.
H.K.C.C. Lawn Tennis Tournament—Open Singles: Capt. E. C. Etherington v. R. R. Todd, Wang Fuk Nam v. C. E. Holmes, C. S. Pile v. W. T. Lee, T. Honda v. E. F. Fincher, J. A. Cassumbroy v. H. D. Rumbach, In Tak Lam v. H. S. Lee. Open Doubles: Y. Y. Soenderman and Lee Han Mo v. G. R. Sayer and A. B. Roworth. Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mail: Outward: Europe via Siberia (Hikawa Maru) 6 p.m.
Thursday, (February 12.)
Queen's Theatre: "Song of My Heart."
World Theatre: "The Hawk" Part 2 (Chinese picture).
Star Theatre: "Barbed Wire."
Annual Meeting of Star Ferry Co., 12.30 p.m.
Prize Distribution at French Convent School, 4 p.m.
H.K.C.C. Lawn Tennis Tournament—Open Singles: C. A. L. Rumbach v. D. B. Evans, F. R. Khan v. S. W. Kim Sang, W. J. Howard v. E. Raitton, M. K. Lo v. Y. Nakagato. Open Doubles: K. Yoshikawa and Kinoshita v. Lee Woon Tai and Lee Wai Tsai. Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula and Hong Kong Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Friday, (February 13.)
Queen's Theatre: "Song of My Heart."
World Theatre: "The Hawk" Part 2 (Chinese picture).
Star Theatre: "Barbed Wire."
Concert at Helena May Institute. Golf—Final of Taggart Cup; Second round of Captain's Cup (Indies).
H.K.C.C. Lawn Tennis Tournament—Open Singles: E. T. E. Nash v. Capt. W. M. Morgan, Tadi Wai Pui v. Lieut. Col. J. L. Lecky, L. Goldman v. S. E. Green, Luk Kwang Cheong v. Chiu Chun Chiu, M. W. Lo v. I. M. A. Razack, C. F. Hanwell v. Ho Wai Hing. Open Doubles: F. Grose and R. Choa v. R. M. Henderson and G. W. Sowell. Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula and H.K. Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mail: Inward: Europe via Suez (Rhyber).
Dinner to British Mission, H.K. Hotel Roof Garden.

Saturday, (February 14.)
Queen's Theatre: "Song of My Heart."
World Theatre: "The Hawk" Part 2 (Chinese picture).
Star Theatre: "Barbed Wire."

SHOULD THE GIRL PAY HER SHARE?

NOT SO SIMPLE AS IT MAY SOUND.
WHERE MEN HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OVER WOMEN.

Miss Edith Shackleton in discussing the vexed question as to who should pay for what when a man and woman go out for recreation together begins with the following quotation from a young man's letter:—

"When a girl is earning as much or more than a man why should he be expected to pay the expenses accompanying their joint entertainment, whether these be bus tickets and shilling cinema seats or nightingales' tongues and ambrosia at the Grand Babylon, especially as it is the man who is expected to save for the establishment of a home? Women have clamoured for equality and got it. Why can't they be honest and let things now be equal all round?"

But it is not so easy as all that. The immediate problem of the man and girl earning an equal wage and living for the moment, in equal circumstances may seem simple enough. But we are not all men and girls earning equal wages, and this question is not much altered by the entry of women into the wage-earning world. He roots are deep enough to be biological, and it will not be time for women to do the paying until, at a formal dance, women select their own partners, and decide whether they will start with their right foot or the left.

Before Money Was Invented.

The dance is a microcosm of life, a dramatization of the relative positions of the sexes. The woman may allure, but it must be the man who actively invites. It must be the man who leads and the woman who follows. It was so before money was invented and it has not ceased to be so because women are now being paid in money for their work.

Young men who don't see why girls shouldn't be asked to pay for the joint dinner bill, or put down their own shilling at the turnstile, should not rashly declare that they wish to abandon their fundamental masculine rôle.

A girl goes cleverly to the point when she says that if men want to be paid for, or to have no financial responsibility for a girl companion, they must consider themselves open to invitations from girls, just as girls are now open to invitations from men. They must be ready to go out when they are asked without being sullen or condescending, ready to make themselves look their best, however tired they are.

And they must not regard the girls who ask them as husband hunters or harpies. They must not assume a possessive attitude towards their "beasties" without due encouragement, or meanly take advantage of their joint expeditions to compromise them.

Does any young man really want to make this change, to put himself in this feminine position?

Hasty Assumptions.

Too many hasty assumptions are made on the fact that a small proportion of young women are earning as much as their young men companions. The fact remains that on the whole men are financially far better off than women are.

More Expensive Dignity.

And for all this in 1930, and women are in the House of Commons, female dignity is still rather more expensive than male. I have known men in my own profession who kept their social ends up through decades of borrowing and broken boots. Nobody minded much what they looked like or where they slept, or how often they drank too much, if they still retained the particular human qualities for which their company was still enjoyed.

But I know no woman who has been able to achieve anything of this kind. Society is repelled by the female vagabond. However witty her tongue, however warm her affections, she will not be endured complacently. We would rather she had some miserable annuity and kept herself decently out of sight.

We are not so far advanced in feminism that almost every working girl is not conscious of this, however hardy, and that is one way in which she is not quite so well off as her men colleagues, even though they are at the moment paid equal salaries.

Comforting Reflection.

Young men may have to pay the playtime bills when the feat is difficult indeed, but they may comfort themselves with the reflection that they will be able to go on getting the same kind of fun when they are older and better off.

Distinguished and responsible middle-aged men can go on taking out to dinner pretty girls who have as yet no more character than a blanched almond, and not only getting enjoyment for this pastime but being more or less admired and applauded for it. If the young woman is an actress the applause is more prolonged.

But what middle-aged woman of worthwhile professional entertainment can find any bliss in the process of taking a juvenile lead to supper at an expensive night club, however easily she can afford it?

It is a pity that young men who think themselves badly treated by society because society expects them, as escorts, to do the necessary paying, could not find themselves changed into women for a little while and so find how much more lubricating tact is expected from men on nearly all supposedly festive occasions.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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- 6.—Carried Meat Ball
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Cauliflower
- 10.—Pancake
- 11.—Fruit
- 12.—Tea or Coffee

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NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.

DECLINE OF THE SAILING YACHT.

Every yachtsman who remains true to sail and deplores the introduction of the auxiliary engines will feel inclined to view the future of the sailing yacht with a certain amount of perplexity. For a long time, no doubt, there will exist a small band of stalwarts whose faces are resolutely turned against the auxiliary craft and to whom motor boats are abominations, but in the end this opposition will be succeeded by the indifference which spells capitulation. The rapid increase in motor boating, the growing number of auxiliary installations in sailing yachts and the rarity of new designs of sailing craft in which no provision is made for fitting power plant can mean nothing if not the end of the pure sailing yacht, apart from a few types of racing boats.

The above speaks well for the increasing popularity of the marine motor—which fact is fast becoming clear to the garage and motor agent, who, all over England are taking up the sales of marine products displaying craft with cars in their showrooms, and generally bringing before the public eye the facilities of waterway travel.

Incidentally, two extremely interesting agencies have been taken up on the behalf of the Marine Motors and Craft of Messrs. J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., of Lowestoft—that of Messrs. Marlyn Motors, representing the whole of Somerset and Devon, whilst Messrs. Buckleys Motors of Dublin hold the distributing rights of Brooke products for the whole of the Irish Free State.

TWENTY-FOUR DAYS CONTINUOUS RUNNING.

According to a report from America, an outboard motor boat ran in Lakewood Park, a popular recreation spot in Atlanta, for 23 days continuously, in order to win the endurance contest organised by the Outboard Motors Corporation. If this is confirmed the owners will gain prizes amounting to \$1,400. The distance covered was over 7,000 miles.

BROOKE "HUNDRED" MOTOR CHOSEN FOR WORLD TRIP.

The extreme reliability of the British product is again borne out by the fact that one of the 100-H.P. six-cylinder o.h.v. marine motors manufactured by Messrs. J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., of Lowestoft is installed in a 60-ft. auxiliary schooner with which it is proposed to attempt a world trip.

The boat is the "Auriga," formerly the property of Commander G. C. E. Hampden, recently purchased by a syndicate.

The engines will be run at 1,500 r.p.m. developing 77-H.P. which will give the boat a speed of 10 knots, and is an absolutely standard product.

This engine has also been accepted in its standard form by the British and many foreign governments, it was also utilised in a cross channel performance, and was installed in a hydroplane with which the Hon. Victor Bruce recently set up a six-hour British record, whilst several "Express" cruisers have accomplished full speed ocean trips equipped with this unit, which speaks well for the robust design and construction.

MOTOR NOTES.

MOTORISTS' BURDEN TOO GREAT.

REPLY TO COMMISSION'S ROAD SCHEME.

The following comment on the Report of the Royal Commission on Transport was made to a reporter by the Automobile Association:—

The Automobile Association is entirely in agreement with the view of the Commissioners that the whole amount collected from motor taxation should be devoted to roads. The diversion of the proceeds of a tax gathered for a special object to other purposes was a disastrous step. The Automobile Association, however, disagrees with the view expressed by the Commissioners that the owners of mechanically propelled vehicles are not paying too much towards road costs. The construction of a new road is the creation of a national asset, and this seems to be more or less ignored in the conclusions arrived at in this report. The same principle applies to big schemes of road widening or improvement, and, in the opinion of the association, the motorist community is to-day contributing far more than its fair share towards road costs. It is time that this heavy burden of taxation, which hampers the motor industry and unjustly penalises the motor-owner, should be substantially lightened.

The Commission also opposes the capitalisation of the Road Fund. In the opinion of the Automobile Association, this is one of the very few means by which the road system of this country can be improved to keep pace with the rapid development of motor transport. It would also be possible at the same time to alter the whole system of road finance and substantially relieve the motor-owner of the present unjust burden of taxation. Moreover, by compulsory acquisition the enhanced value of land adjoining these roads should be secured for the benefit of the Road Fund. The construction of roads on a large scale financed by loans has been carried out successfully in other countries. Why not in England?

Case for the Tram-car.

A representative of a tramways organisation pointed out that the suggestion that accidents were due to tramways could be repudiated.

There are fewer accidents, said the representative, at tramway stopping-places than anywhere else on the roads. Local authorities have spent on tramways about \$35,000,000, and they had paid off \$47,000,000, leaving \$33,000,000 outstanding. They carry over 4,000,000,000 passengers a year, and have about 15,000 vehicles with an average seating capacity of about sixty. What the local authorities would have to face if they had to supersede that service by either motor-buses or trackless trams would be certainly \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, and they would still have to go on redeeming the \$38,000,000.

I don't think the report will affect in any way the policy adopted by local authorities of adapting forms of transport to the growing needs of their areas and changing conditions of the time. The Commission are only expressing what the authorities are doing at the present time.

Weight of Lorries.

Mr. F. G. Bristow, general secretary of the Commercial Motor Users' Association, said to a reporter:—

We have no objection to a heavy motor-vehicle not being allowed to laden, because that is a recommendation to which we have already agreed with the Ministry of Transport. (Continued on next column.)

LONDON'S TRAFFIC DICTATOR.

MR. G. E. ROBINSON.

The Ministry of Transport announced that Mr. Gleason Edward Robinson, M.C., LL.D., has been appointed Traffic Commissioner for the Metropolitan traffic area under the new Road Traffic Act.

Mr. Robinson was born at Dudley and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and London University.

Afterwards he studied law and became a solicitor in London. He joined the Army in May, 1915, and went the following year with the Royal Artillery to France, where he gained the Military Cross with bar, and was mentioned in dispatches.

He was called to the Bar in 1920. From then until 1925 he was Secretary to the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), and since 1925 he has been the British Member of the Third Division of the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, set up under the Treaty of Versailles to carry out the work of adjusting and deciding claims between British nationals and ex-enemy nations and ex-enemy Governments.

His Task Under the Act.

He has made a study of public administration and is the author of a book "Public Authorities and Legal Liability," published shortly after the war.

His appointment under the new Act involves work which is largely judicial in character. He is not concerned with ordinary private motor licences, but with applications for road service licences, such as those required by proprietors of motor-coaches and others who wish to operate their vehicles in the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London.

The grant of these licences is subject to certain considerations, and it will be the function of the new London Traffic Commissioner to "back" the licence where he thinks that it should be granted.

The precise salary attached to the post has not been disclosed, but the Minister of Transport (Mr. Morrison) mentioned in Parliament some time ago that the estimated total salaries of the 13 Traffic Commissioners would be between £15,000 and £18,000.

There are fewer accidents, said the representative, at tramway stopping-places than anywhere else on the roads. Local authorities have spent on tramways about \$35,000,000, and they had paid off \$47,000,000, leaving \$33,000,000 outstanding. They carry over 4,000,000,000 passengers a year, and have about 15,000 vehicles with an average seating capacity of about sixty. What the local authorities would have to face if they had to supersede that service by either motor-buses or trackless trams would be certainly \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, and they would still have to go on redeeming the \$38,000,000.

I don't think the report will affect in any way the policy adopted by local authorities of adapting forms of transport to the growing needs of their areas and changing conditions of the time. The Commission are only expressing what the authorities are doing at the present time.

The strengthening of weak bridges is a recommendation every commercial motor user will accept. (Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW CONDITIONS ON THE ROAD.

MOTORISTS MUST PLAY THE GAME.

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, delivered his broadcast address on the working of the provisions of the Road Transport Act, which came into force recently.

In regard to the abolition of the general speed limit of light passenger vehicles he said:—"Will all bright lads and lassies of the road for their own sakes remember that this does not mean that they can go as fast as they like? I advise you all to learn by heart the wording of section 2 of the Act, which deals with dangerous or reckless driving."

After quoting the section the Minister continued: "What we are really aiming at, you see, is to make the irresponsible driver a social driver, and with the support of the public and the Press we will do it. And remember those words, 'having regard to all the circumstances of the case,' for they may mean that ten miles an hour or even less may be reckless and dangerous in certain circumstances. When I urged Parliament to abolish the speed limit for light cars I took my courage in my hands, relying on my belief that the motorist would not abuse the liberty which Parliament has given them. Do not let them down."

Doing the Right Thing.

Mr. Morrison mentioned that he delayed the operation of the speed provision first because he wanted to give time for the organisation of mobile police patrols, and secondly so that the draft provisions of the highway code should be known to the public. The code he described as the most cheerful and taking document which ever came out of a State Department, and an interesting legislative departure. "It is based," he said, "on the belief that people want to do the right thing provided they clearly know what the right thing is, and provided they clearly understand that everybody will say that they are nice people if they do not do it. There are no penalties for ignoring the highway code, and you will not be sent to prison for disregarding its provisions. Some day all laws may be like that, but not yet. We are not good enough. Anyway, this is a start."

Mr. Morrison said he had delayed the operation of section 19, dealing with improperly long hours for drivers, till February 1, so that everyone might have time to get ready. He referred also to Part II. of the Act, dealing with compulsory third-party risks insurance, which comes into force to-day, and Part IV., which establishes the new system of Traffic Commissioners, and to Part V., regarding local authorities' forces.

In conclusion, he asked all road users to play the game. thoroughly support, because at the present time there are so many weak bridges throughout the country that for some years we have been in a position where large areas of the country, particularly in the industrial areas of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands, are absolutely cut off from the economic use of motor transport for commercial purposes owing to this network of weak bridges. While we must accept as a fact that the organisation of commercial road motor transport is not so complete as on the passenger side, we cannot accept as a fact the Commission's statement that there is a complete lack of organisation in the industry.

A HOME DISTILLERY.

HOW TO MAKE DISTILLED WATER WITHOUT APPARATUS.

The high prices of to-day have had an effect even on distilled water. The chemist no longer receives a carboy of distilled water with the compliments of the drug house he patronises. Now, finding that he has to pay for it, he charges his customers accordingly. This, perhaps, only makes one but a little more critical of the notice printed on the accumulator label to "Top only with distilled water," still it rouses curiosity in so far that one would like to know the alternative.

The test applied to distilled water is usually an electrical one. Chemically pure water should be of high electrical resistance, must be free from sedimentary particles, and from chemicals in solution. Lately it has been realised that the tap-water bogey of "iron in solution," is not so important as hitherto supposed. What is important, is that it should be free from sediment and lime.

If enquiries are made it will be discovered that there are other forms of water that can be used

instead of distilled water. Many large concerns use rain water for their accumulators, but there are several difficulties to be guarded against in its use. First, one must remember that rain water at the beginning of a shower is likely to be dirty. Apart from the soluble gases gathered by it in its descent, it will also collect particles of meteoric dust, of which there is always an abundant supply in the upper atmosphere. Secondly, the means of trapping it must be considered. Few people have convenient rain butts, and even if they have, rain water so caught is sure to be dirty. This leads one to the conclusion that distillation is the easiest as well as the cheapest method of obtaining "topping-up" water.

It is not the expense of distilled water that one grudges, but the fact that it is one of those commodities so infrequently used that one is apt to be without it when required, and topping-up and such like jobs are generally done on a Sunday. However, in every kitchen there is an easily made "still." This is very simple to assemble, and will produce about half a pint of distilled water in an hour. If you are in a hurry, bring a kettle to the boil on a gas and then, if economy is to be studied, keep it steaming on a Benetite stove. The steam will condense quite readily enough on the inside of the jug, provided the cold water tap is allowed to trickle on the outside. One thing you have to remember is to set your "still" in operation an hour or so before you may need it, as the process is rather slow. No caution is necessary, except to ascertain that the jug is clean and that the tap water cannot splash into the mouth of the "condenser."

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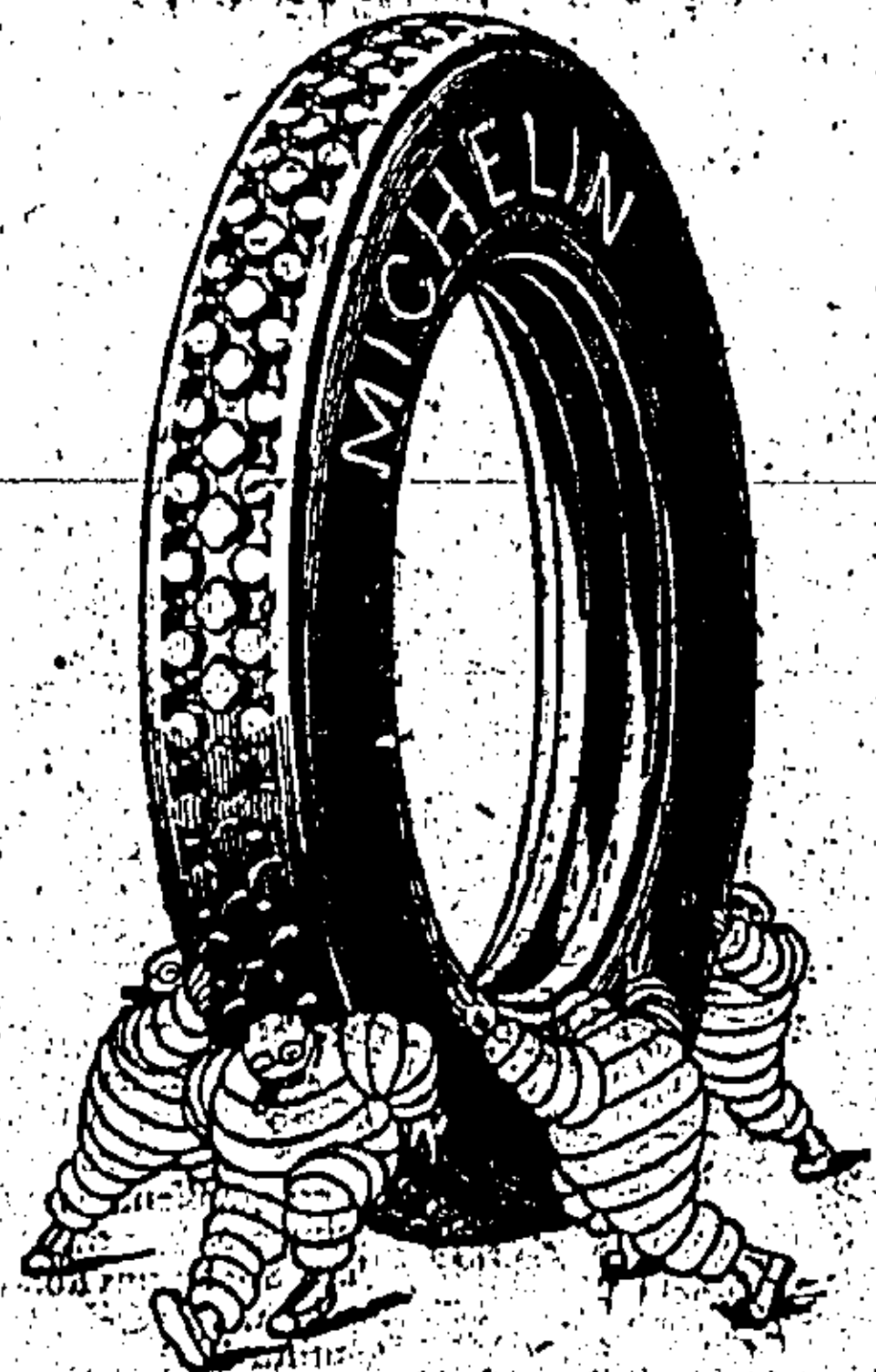
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MOTOR NOTES

THE NEW £100 MORRIS

A FULLY-FLEDGED CAR IN MINIATURE.

FORTY MILES TO THE GALLON; CABLE-OPERATED
FOUR-WHEEL BRAKES.

In a few weeks' time the hundred-pound Morris car, recently announced, will be in large-scale production. In a short time it is likely to be as familiar a sight on the roads as the Morris Minor is now. The new car will be recognised instantly by reason of the fact that it is the only Morris model with an all-black radiator shell.

Let it be said right away that the new hundred-pound side-valve model in no way replaces the existing Minor types. The newcomer is to be supplied only with an open two-seater body, and all the existing saloons of the Minor range continue unaltered in specification and price.

"Philosopher's Stone."

The hundred-pound car may be described as the Philosopher's Stone of motor car manufacturers. The idea is not new; indeed, a famous British company—the Rover—some twenty years ago made

a determined effort to enter the field. Actually, the little car then offered was priced at one hundred guineas, and had a single-cylinder engine, oil lamps, and fixed wheels, but that was the nearest effort of any big, well-established firm to offer a motor car at £100 complete.

Sir William Morris has started off the New Year in a sensational and agreeable style by offering up-to-date small car transport which cannot fail to attract many thousands of recruits to four-wheel motoring.

The basis of the general design is, naturally, the Morris Minor. With certain simplifications, such as the elimination of front and rear bumpers and their supporting brackets, the chassis is substantially that of the Minor. The instrument panel is simplified, the radiator shell is black instead of chromium-plated, and the car is equipped with a Lucas three-lamp set instead of with five lamps. The wheelbase (5ft. 6in.) and track (3ft. 6in.) are the same as those of the Minor. Gear box, back axle, and brakes are identical.

On lifting the bonnet, however, the difference is at once apparent, for in place of the Minor engine with its overhead camshaft there is a neat monobloc side-valve engine with the dynamo mounted on a bracket on the top of the detachable cylinder head, and carrying on an extension of its spindle the radiator fan, both dynamo and fan being driven by a long vertically disposed belt driven from a pulley on the crankshaft extension.

Thermo-Syphon Cooling.

Cooling is by thermo-syphon action, and care has been taken to render the water piping and its joints accessible and at the same time thoroughly well arranged for the purpose of circulation. Water is conducted from the bottom of the radiator to the right-hand rear corner of the cylinder block, the pipe being led round the front of the cylinder for this purpose, thus leaving the left-hand side of the engine free of all obstructions save the S.U. carburettor, so that valve tappet adjustment may be rendered as simple as possible. This arrangement also ensures that the water-pipe clips shall be easy to get at.

The cylinder head is, of course, detachable and is perfectly free of obstructions when it is necessary to decarbonise the engine. The bore and stroke are the same as those of the Minor, namely, 57 x 83 mm., giving a capacity of 847 c.c., and calling for an annual tax of £5.

Five detachable wire wheels are provided, and are fitted with 4 x 16in. Dunlop tyres. The spare wheel is carried out of sight in the tail of the car, the upper part of the tail being arranged as a quite capacious luggage compartment. On the top of the curved rear portion are two rails which support the hood sticks when the car is used open, but doubtless will be hailed as useful racks for such baggage as golf clubs.

Lucas Lighting.

The equipment of the car includes the Lucas combined head and side lamps of generous size, a driving mirror, tail lamp, number plates, friction shock absorbers, and a neat but simply arranged instrument panel carrying ammeter, oil gauge and speedometer.

The cable-operated four wheel brakes, the four half-elliptic springs, the method of brake operation, and the gear change are all identical with the Minor layout.

The interior of the car is plainly but neatly finished in Karhyde leather upholstery. The exterior panelling is metal with cellulose finish, and the fabric hood, which fits really snugly and is supplemented by excellent celluloid side shields, completes the bodywork points.

An automatic windscreen wiper forms part of the standard equipment, together with a full kit of tools, licence holder, a Triplex glass screen, and, of course, an electric engine starting motor. Thus the great army of potential motorists who have been waiting long and anxiously for a car priced at a level £100 are offered a vehicle which is a fully equipped go-anywhere car.

Low Consumption.

This small car should cost very little more to operate than a sidecar, for at least 40 m.p.g. is claimed, and its speed is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable user. A short test on the road indicated that at least 50 m.p.h. is attainable, but the outstanding feature of the car is its ability to run easily and well within itself, as it were, at speeds up to 40 m.p.h., and it also holds the road remarkably well for its size.

It should be impressed upon all interested in this new Morris achievement that no deviation whatever from standard equipment is possible, nor is it to be expected by any reasonable person.

Doubtless, a number of buyers will like to add gadgets to suit themselves, and there is nothing to prevent the car being decked out with special equipment after purchase, but there is not the slightest actual necessity to add a single item.

The car will be handled in the ordinary way by the widespread organisation of Morris distributors and sub-agents, and will, of course, be eligible for the excellent service this organisation provides. Those with light purses will be interested to know that a definite scale of charges for every conceivable attention and renewal that may be required from time to time is issued by the manufacturers.

This is important, because obviously a car as inexpensive as this will appeal primarily to motorists who desire not only low initial cost but inexpensive maintenance charge.

Altogether a notable manufacturing achievement, and an excellent send-off for British prestige in 1931.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

He was the owner of a nice little racing car—one that could do fifty miles per hour easily. However, he was good-hearted and liked to do at least one good turn a day. Not so long back, his good turn consisted in giving a lift to a country yokel. The passenger had experienced little of the joys of motoring and appreciated the ride to its full. As they were whizzing along, there was a sudden swerve, the car shot off the road, hit a wall and came to a full stop. The driver and the yokel extricated themselves from the ruins and the driver looked at the latter to see the extent of his hurts. "Splendid," exclaimed the country fellow, "splendid; but what I don't understand is how you pull up when there's no wall about."

"Isn't this a delightfully pretty village we are approaching?"

"What?"

"Wasn't that a delightfully pretty village we just passed?"

Learned Counsel was cross-examining the witness and browbeating him at the same time. "Now, Mr. Jones," he said in dramatic tones, "I want you to tell us if you have ever been in this Court before."

"Yes, I have," replied Jones demurely.

"And now, please, tell the Court why."

"Well, I'd rather not," pleaded Jones.

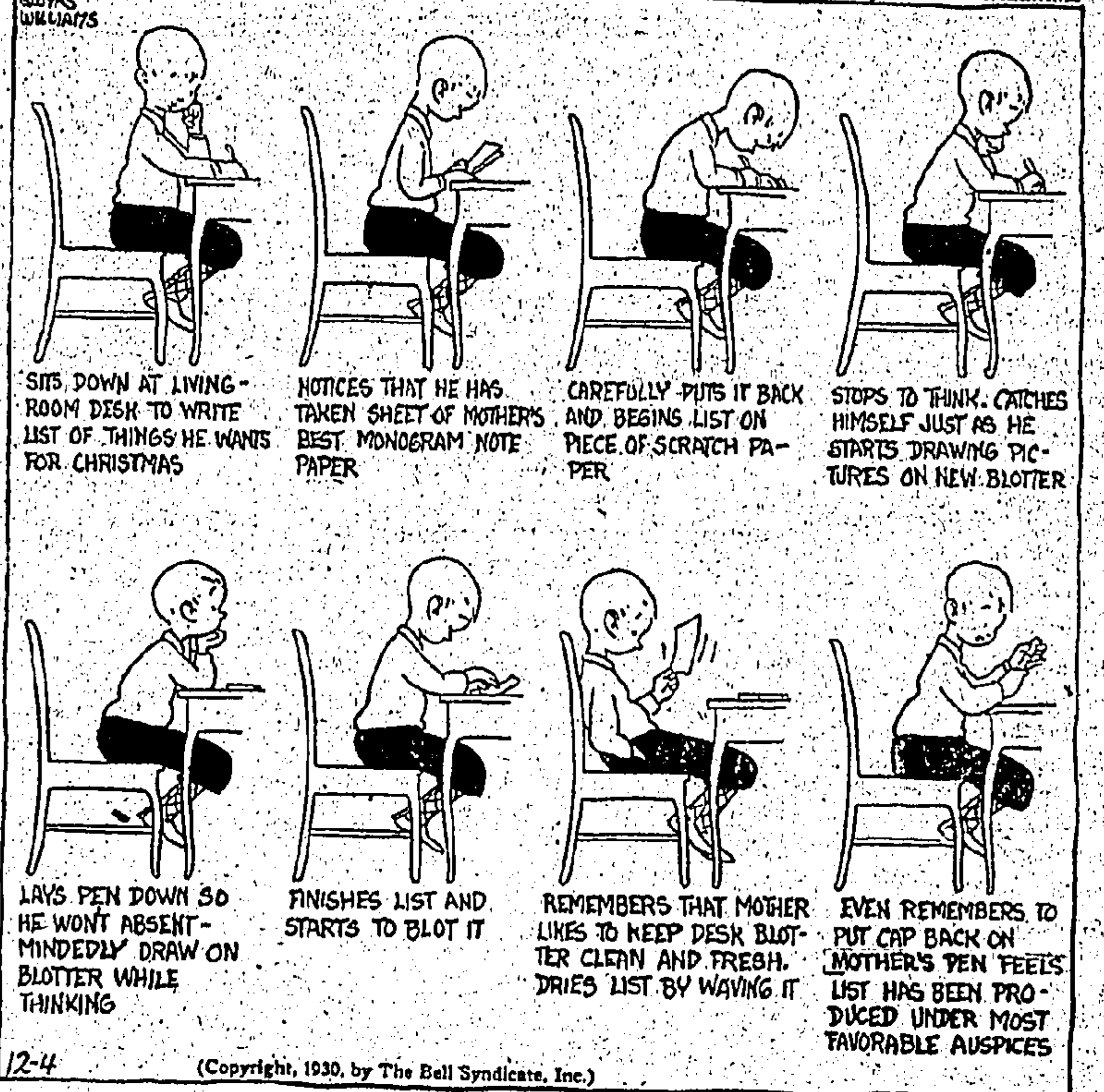
The lawyer banged down his fist. "Don't trifle with this Court, sir. Please answer my question."

"Very well, then," retorted Jones.

"I've been here half-a-dozen times before in a fruitless endeavour to find you and request that you should keep up your payments for the car you bought on the hire-purchase system."

SNAPSHOTS OF A BOY WRITING HIS CHRISTMAS LIST

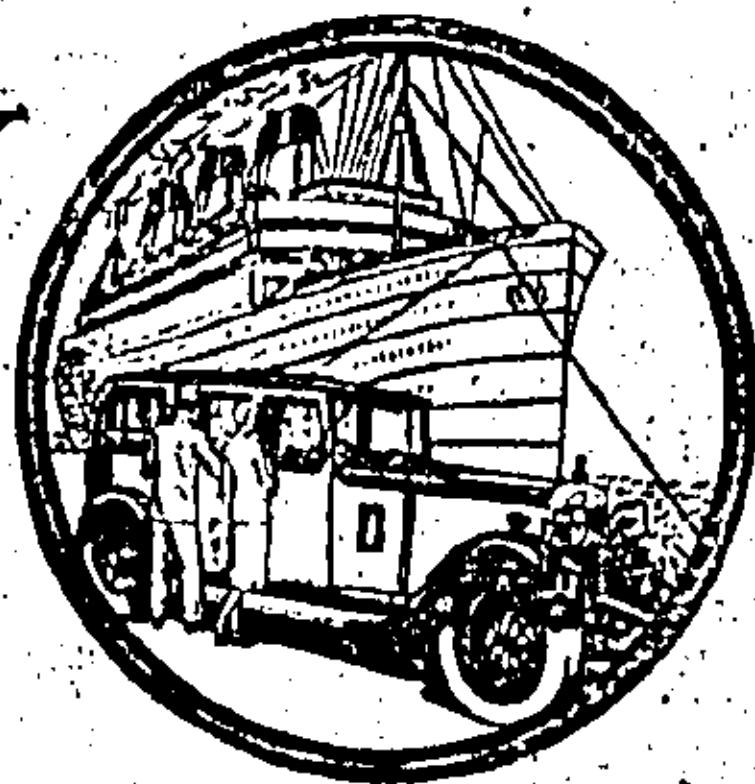
By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



The Law: "You are speeding; name, please."
Sweet Young Thing: "But, officer, you can't arrest me. This isn't my car and I haven't a licence to drive."

"What are you going to be when you leave school?"
"A chauffeur."
"And why a chauffeur?"
"Because they take life easily."

Novice: "Really, I didn't hit you intentionally."
Irate Victim: "What have you got those spring bumpers on for then if you aren't spoiling to hit something?"



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Balance of £165. 7. 6. to be paid in 18 monthly instalments of £9. 8. 9.

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To re-purchase price—65% of £200.	£130. 0. 0.
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Less 13 instalments still due	119. 8. 9.
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ACTUAL COST OF MOTORING FOR SIX MONTHS

To Deposit and five instalments paid	£ 95. 18. 9.
Thirteen instalments still due	119. 8. 9.
	£215. 7. 6.
Less re-purchase and rebate on interest	136. 8. 11.
Cost of motoring for six months or £18. 8. 11. per month.	£ 78. 18. 7.

The above proposition applies to any make of car, new or second-hand. We can also arrange to have a car and chauffeur to meet you at the docks, to take you and your luggage anywhere, more reasonably and more comfortably than by rail.

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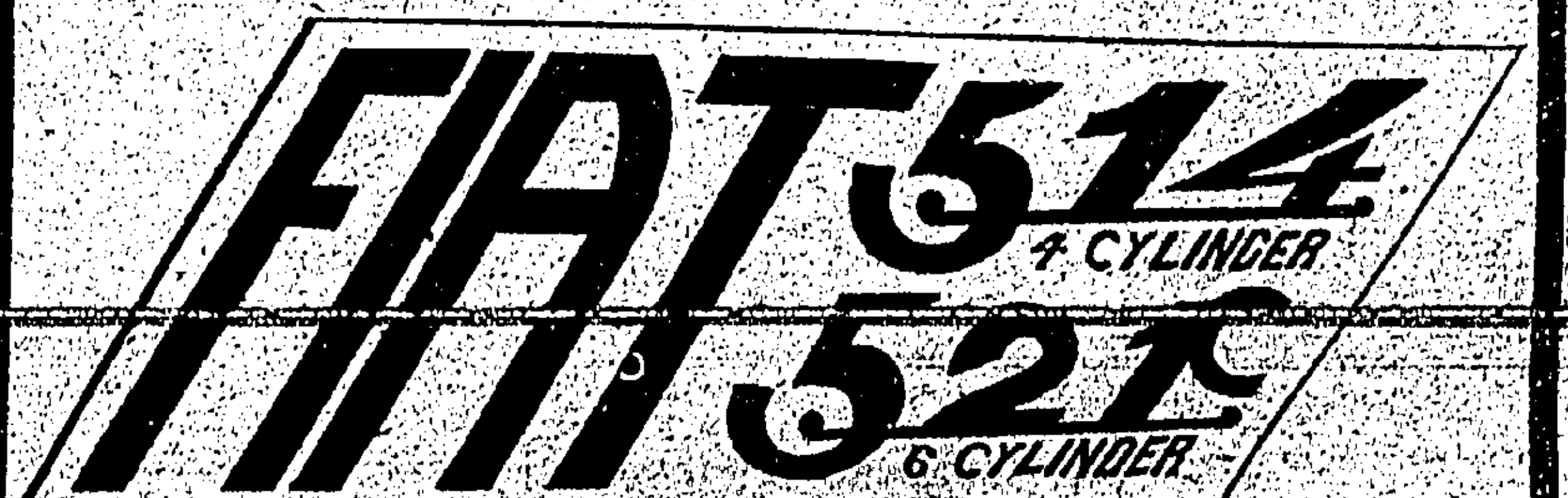
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THE OBJECTS OF TAKING A CENSUS.

HELPS IN PROVIDING PROPER POLICE, FIRE-FIGHTING, TRANSPORT, ETC.

DEDUCTIONS FROM SEX CLASSIFICATION.

It is somewhat difficult to write on the objects of a Census in Hong Kong as so many of the main objects are only attainable when we are dealing with a settled and established people. In Hong Kong there are wide fluctuations of population. To many the Colony is merely a convenient market for the commodity they have to sell, namely their labour; when trade is booming there is a flood of immigration which recedes immediately trade ceases to expand, and when disturbances arise in the neighbouring provinces of China an influx again sets in to be drained away once more when conditions in China become more normal. There is a constant stream coming and going and the balance is sometimes one way and sometimes another.

It is proposed therefore to deal generally with the usual objects of a Census and then to see in what measure these objects are attainable in Hong Kong.

In early days the principal objects of a census were merely either to ascertain the military strength of a nation or to assess taxes and adjust the rights and duties of the citizens. To-day the results of a census are of a much more varied character and they form the basis for many administrative, sociological and other enquiries. Many questions affecting the political, economic and social welfare of a community can only be answered through the existence of the census figures.

The principal object of census-taking and the one probably which is best understood and arouses the greatest measure of interest is the determination of the total number of persons in the community and their local distribution as well as the progress or decline of the community in various aspects since the date of the preceding census. The changes that have occurred during the intercensal period of 10 years expressed either absolutely or relatively to similar changes during previous intercensal periods or among other communities are disclosed. Whether the population is increasing rapidly or slowly, whether it is congregating at centres or distributing itself over new areas, are questions that can only be answered definitely by means of a census. In some countries political representation may be affected by an alteration in the distribution of the population as shown by the census. This does not affect Hong Kong, but questions of water supply, whether police protection is adequate or not, questions of fire service, means of transport and similar matters can be decided from the facts disclosed by the census, and are no longer matters of mere estimate.

Classification by Sex.

Population falls into natural groups according to sex and age and although the distribution according to conjugal condition (i.e. whether single, married, widowed, or divorced) does not depend on natural causes but on the social institution of marriage, this institution is so well established that this classification is comparable in importance to classification according to sex and age.

Large differences between the number of males and females affect generally the economic condition of the community; they affect the number of marriages and the natural increase of the population and the characteristics of sex distribution in a country frequently reflect on various social phenomena such as morality, disposition to disease, manifestation of vice and crime, etc. A classification according to sex is therefore of fundamental interest. It is equally obvious that the classification of occupations according to sex is of

enormous social and economic importance. In Hong Kong from early days the masculinity of the Chinese population has been high, owing to the custom of leaving a wife and children in "the country" when the wage-earner was attracted to Hong Kong by the higher wages obtainable there. In the non-Chinese community also there was for many years a large preponderance of males compared with females. In both cases the proportion is now being reduced; living conditions are now more favourable for European women and the Chinese appear to bring their families to a greater extent and settle in Hong Kong. Thus in 1911 the proportion of females to males in the whole Colony was only 542 per 1,000; in 1921 it had risen to 931.

Age.

As regards age it is important to know whether a community is normally or abnormally constituted, for example, whether it has an excessive number of children and old people. In Hong Kong registration of births is largely evaded by the Chinese especially in the case of female births. Deaths, however, are always registered as registration is a necessary preliminary to burial. We cannot therefore obtain a proper birth rate but we do obtain a fairly accurate death rate. The crude death rate (usually expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population) can be ascertained accurately only by the help of the census, since during intercensal periods all estimates of rate have to be based on more or less imperfect estimates of population. Classification according to age assists also in the interpretation of the crude death rate. If the census showed an abnormal constitution of the population with, for example, a proportionately large number of men and women over 70 or 80 years of age we would expect a higher death rate than if the census showed a proportionately smaller number of the population who had passed the psalmist's span of life. Therefore besides giving us the means of calculating these rates, the census also makes possible their proper interpretation. Other matters also depend upon a knowledge of the ages of persons. It is desirable to know the number of children for whom school accommodation should be provided in the future and whether the present number of schools is adequate or not. There are no old age pensions in Hong Kong but that is another matter in which a census is needed to give the Government some knowledge of what will be required in future years.

Literacy.

Questions are also usually asked in census enquiries relating to the literacy capacity of the people. The single test of literacy or illiteracy is somewhat crude but the three questions that it is proposed to ask in Hong Kong: (1) Can you read and write your own language; (2) Can you read and write English; (3) Can you speak English will, it is hoped, furnish us with a rough idea of the efficiency of our educational machinery.

The classification of the people according to occupation is obviously of fundamental importance and a comparison with a similar classification made at preceding censuses provides us with the material for a review of the Colony's industry.

In general then it may be said that the whole machinery of administration, provision for transport and communication, for police and other protection and for many other requirements of the community, has necessarily to be based upon an accurate knowledge of the extent and distribution of the population.

REICHSTAG OPEN SESSION.

POLICE CORDON ROUND BUILDING.

GOVERNMENT WARNS OPPOSITION.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—A strong police cordon thrown around the building of the Reichstag at noon to-day furnished the outward evidence of parliament's reassembling and indicated the anticipation by the authorities of eventual explosions of the tense political atmosphere prevailing in expectation of possible developments. However, the day passed quietly both outside and inside the building, where the packed galleries were disappointed in their hopes of oratorical fireworks.

Indeed, the plenary hall was most of the time practically deserted when it had become clear that only uninteresting routine work was on the agenda, while all interest was focussed on the meetings of the parliamentary parties and chiefly on the deliberations of the senior committee of the House, which after a lively debate, passed several motions intended to tighten the parliamentary rules so as to make life somewhat more difficult for the opposition.

No Confidence Motion.

Thus it was, for instance, decided that henceforth the House will dispense with the so-called motions of confidence on the assumption that the government has the confidence of the House until a vote of censure has been actually carried. This decision was caused by the often-employed tactics of the opposition to table a motion of confidence just in order to embarrass the government and the government parties. Furthermore, it was decided that henceforth a motion of censure must be signed by at least fifty deputies instead of fifteen as hitherto.

The opposition parties are already up in arms against these decisions of the committee, charging the government with abusing its influence for keeping down the voice of the opposition parties and a lively debate may be expected on this point when the question comes up before the plenary meeting at the end of this week.

Warning to Opposition.

Of greater importance, however, is the announcement that the budget debate will not as usual be opened by the Minister of Finance but by the Chancellor himself when the latter, it is rumoured in the lobbies, will address to the opposition a last solemn warning to abandon its method of obstruction and to let the House proceed with its work, as otherwise the Cabinet would be compelled to promulgate the budget by Presidential decree, though it would be glad to avoid such an emergency measure and to work in close co-operation with the Reichstag.

SHOULD THE GIRL PAY HER SHARE?

(Continued from Page 1.)

Paying in Easter.

Perhaps nobody has ever realised this difference, but an occasional independent woman whose individuality is recognised in her professional life and who has the illuminating experience of finding herself in, say, a country house party where she is treated merely as one of "the ladies."

Let this young man who is feeling aggrieved at putting down fares or entrance money for two believe me when I tell him that paying is easier every time than keeping strictly to the correct traditional deportment of a payee.

A time may come when we are all less self-conscious about money. Even to-day there are both men and women who are not supersensitive about money and so can lend and borrow to or from either sex without thereby starting emotional row after row, which defeat both their love and friendship. But they are not many—and perhaps it is just as well.

Who said that if we were all like Marcus Aurelius life would be very dull? We are not. I think; really eager to give up dancing. Not in this generation, anyhow.—Evening Standard.

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COMPANY MEETING.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR LAND INVESTMENT CO.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN DIRECTORS' FEES.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Hong Kong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., was held in the board-room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson presided over a large gathering.

During the course of the meeting it was proposed by a shareholder that as a mark of appreciation of the good work done by the directors, their fees be increased, but this was left in abeyance as it was stated that an extraordinary meeting had to be called for that purpose. Supporting the Chairman were Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. H. H. Priestley, A. H. White, J. E. Joseph, T. E. Pearce (Directors), and L. S. Greenhill (Secretary).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said:—With your permission I propose to follow the usual procedure and take the report and accounts as read.

Profit and Loss Account: There are few appreciable differences as compared with the previous year. Apart from sales of property the net result is some \$10,000 better.

Turning to the balance sheet you will notice that the amount advanced on mortgage has been reduced by slightly over twelve lakhs. This is largely due to mortgage on the Praya East Reclamation lots expiring and being paid off, mortgagors having found a ready sale by splitting up their lots and selling free of encumbrance.

The amount invested in property has increased by about three and a quarter millions. This is partly accounted for by our having paid the final bill on the areas we still own on the Praya East Reclamation. The remainder is chiefly due to the construction of Gloucester Building. You will, of course, understand that included in this figure are contracts to which we are already committed, but not necessarily completed.

Mortgage Paid Off.

On the liabilities side you will notice that the mortgage of \$650,000 on Prince's Building has ceased to appear. This has been paid off and the whole of our property is now free.

With regard to the appropriations proposed by your directors, special repairs and renewals account would be brought up to its original figure, \$25,000.

Equalization of Dividend Account: By appropriating \$50,000, this account would be brought up to \$300,000, which is the equivalent of \$1 per share of issued shares. It is also proposed to put aside \$400,000 to initiate a fund for re-building. As years go on your properties tend to become obsolete and require more and more repairs, so that before long a scheme of re-building will have to be taken in hand. Your directors, therefore, consider it wise to set aside some of our profits for this purpose.

As regards the property market during the past year, matters improved somewhat, but not to any great extent. Your directors, however, took advantage of offers for two blocks of vacant land on the Praya East Reclamation and Inland Lot No. 45, which were sold at a good profit. We also disposed of some old property in Kowloon upon which we had had to re-enter owing to non-payment of interest. There was no immediate profit in this sale, but it secured the profit made on the original sale several years ago.

Gloucester Building.

The construction of Gloucester Building is proceeding satisfactorily. In spite of loss of time owing to bad weather, it is anticipated that the greater part of the ground and mozanine floors will be ready for occupation in May. The whole building, granted no unforeseen delays, is estimated to be completed before the end of this year, some two months ahead of contract time.

As you are well aware your directors decided to take advantage of the money market and offered 40,000 new shares in the proportion of one new for every four old shares at a premium of \$35 per share.

In view of the public in the Company that the whole of these shares were taken up with the exception of 433, which were nearly all offered to shareholders not now in the Colony.

(Continued on next column.)

SINO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ENVOY BACK AT NANKING FROM MOSCOW.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS.

Nanking, Feb. 3.—Mr. Moh Teh Hui, China's chief delegate at the Moscow conference, arrived here this morning. In an interview with Press correspondents Mr. Moh stated his chief object in coming to Nanking was to obtain instructions from the Central Government regarding the proposed resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia and the proposed commercial treaty with Russia.

He added that while in Mukden he reported to Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang upon the Moscow conference but the Mukden leader refrained from making any recommendations and ordered Mr. Moh to proceed to Nanking for further instructions.

Two suggestions regarding resumption of relations with Russia are reported to be before the Government here. These are, firstly, that there should be formal resumption of diplomatic relations and, secondly, that there should only be resumption of commercial relations without formal diplomatic relations.

Communist Possibility.

The Government is believed to be carefully considering the matter as it is reported some quarters fear the possibility of Soviet communist activities in this country in the event of resumption of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Moh said when he arrived in Harbin he had conversations there and reached an agreement with the Soviet railway authorities on some important issues in connection with the Chinese Railway. Among other things this agreement stipulates that hereafter both Chinese and Russian languages be used in all official documents of the C.E.R. and that more Chinese be added to the staff of the railway.

This afternoon Mr. Moh called upon General Chiang Kai Shek and submitted to him a memorandum on the Moscow conference. Dr. O. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, is now on his way back to the capital from Ningpo and after he has examined the memorandum part of it will be released to the Press for publication.

Mr. Moh also discussed Sino-Soviet issues with Mr. Hu Han Min and Dr. Wang Chung Hui this afternoon and to-night he was entertained at dinner by General Chiang Kai Shek.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and when this has been duly seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability and questions shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. G. C. Moxon seconded the proposal, and when put to the vote, it was passed unanimously.

Election of Officers.

On the proposition of Mr. G. H. Potts, seconded by Mr. K. Stuart-Smith, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. T. E. Pearce were re-elected directors of the company.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson proposed and Mr. D. L. Newbigging seconded that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming and Messrs. Linstead & Davis be re-elected auditors. This was carried unanimously.

Directors' Fees.

Mr. E. M. Raymond then addressed the meeting. He said he wanted to congratulate the directors on the Company's success and proposed, as a mark of appreciation, that the directors' fees be increased to \$15,000. This was seconded by Mr. Ho Kwong.

The Chairman said that he was afraid they had no power to do this at the meeting. They would have to call an extraordinary general meeting for this purpose and a confirmatory meeting thereafter. He wished, however, to thank Mr. Raymond for his proposal and said that the directors would look into the matter.

The shareholders present included Messrs. F. H. Crispell, P. C. Potts, G. Puncheon, D. G. Weir, R. M. G. Silva, V. L. dos Remedios, F. Austin, H. Kwong, B. C. Randall, Kwok Hin, Wang, O. F. Ribeiro, D. Skinner, F. A. Xavier, M. Fernandez, H. A. Rodgers, G. C. Moxon, G. H. Potts, A. W. Eastman, M. H. Lo, N. V. A. Croucher, D. A. Newbigging, A. J. C. Rocha, D. V. Stevenson, D. J. Bacon, A. Stuart-Smith, D. Lyon, H. L. Dunnett, A. B. Stewart, F. O. Hall, R. E. Macdonald, P. S. Cassidy, A. J. P. Hoard, S. Stevenson, F. M. Raymond, Tan Eng Hooi, A. Piercy, P. Morrison and W. Logan.

COMPANY DISPUTE.

CLOSING STAGE OF THE SZE YAP ACTION.

FINAL SUBMISSIONS BY COUNSEL.

The closing stage in the Sze Yap Steamship action at the Supreme Court was reached yesterday, when the evidence of witnesses was concluded and Counsel for the two sides addressed his Lordship on the merits of their respective cases.

In his submissions for the defence, Mr. Jenkin said that the fact which would weigh the scale was the number of people present at the meeting of which Mr. Li Yu Tong was chairman. If 78 per cent. of those present left with Mr. Li, then that fact was absolutely destructive to the plaintiff's case. Counsel recalled the evidence of Mr. Leo d'Almada and Sergt. Hill which was to the effect that the meeting was closed and about 150 persons left.

Another point which had to be considered was whether there was a lull during the meeting which would have permitted the chairman putting a resolution to the meeting. On looking at the evidence given in the early part of the case, Counsel submitted, there would appear to have been a lull.

Mr. Jenkin also argued at length on the question of notice given for the confirmatory meeting of July 23 called by the requisitionists.

Mr. Potter's Submissions.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Potter argued on the question of onus and submitted that it was clearly on the side of the defendants. There was no question of the propriety of the requisition for the meeting of July 8. The shareholders properly convened the meeting for the discussion of eight points, which, admittedly, were not dealt with. If the eight points were not discussed, the justification must come from the other side, and the onus had shifted to their side.

The plaintiff's case in a nutshell was that the meeting was extremely turbulent, and Mr. Li, the chairman, retired. The defendants' case was that the chairman closed the meeting after it had been voted upon so far as the chartering of ships and paying of dividend was concerned and the abandoning of the eight points. Mr. Potter said he could accept every word of the defendants' case except as to the voting on the resolutions.

Continuing his submissions on the evidence, Mr. Potter asked his Lordship to consider the plaintiff's case and see whether the conduct of his clients was the conduct of the same men. At the second meeting of July 8, the police were retained because the requisitionists feared that the turbulent elements might return and cause a further disturbance. If they were bent on doing anything wrong they would not have retained the police. Another significant point was that there was unanimity of the facts as reported in the Press and what actually transpired at the meeting according to the evidence for the plaintiff's case.

Inconsistent Facts.

Counsel asked what reputable board of directors finding a false statement in the papers would hesitate to repudiate it at once? As regards the evidence of Mr. Chiu Yu Chi, former chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Potter submitted that no business man of repute would lie down like that when his bankers were told that a certain chop is not valid.

As regards the documents in the case, Mr. Potter argued that there was not a single one put up by the defendants which was consistent with their case. On the other hand there was not a single document from the other side which was inconsistent with their case.

Mr. Potter reserved his address on legal points until this morning, intimating that he would need only about half an hour.

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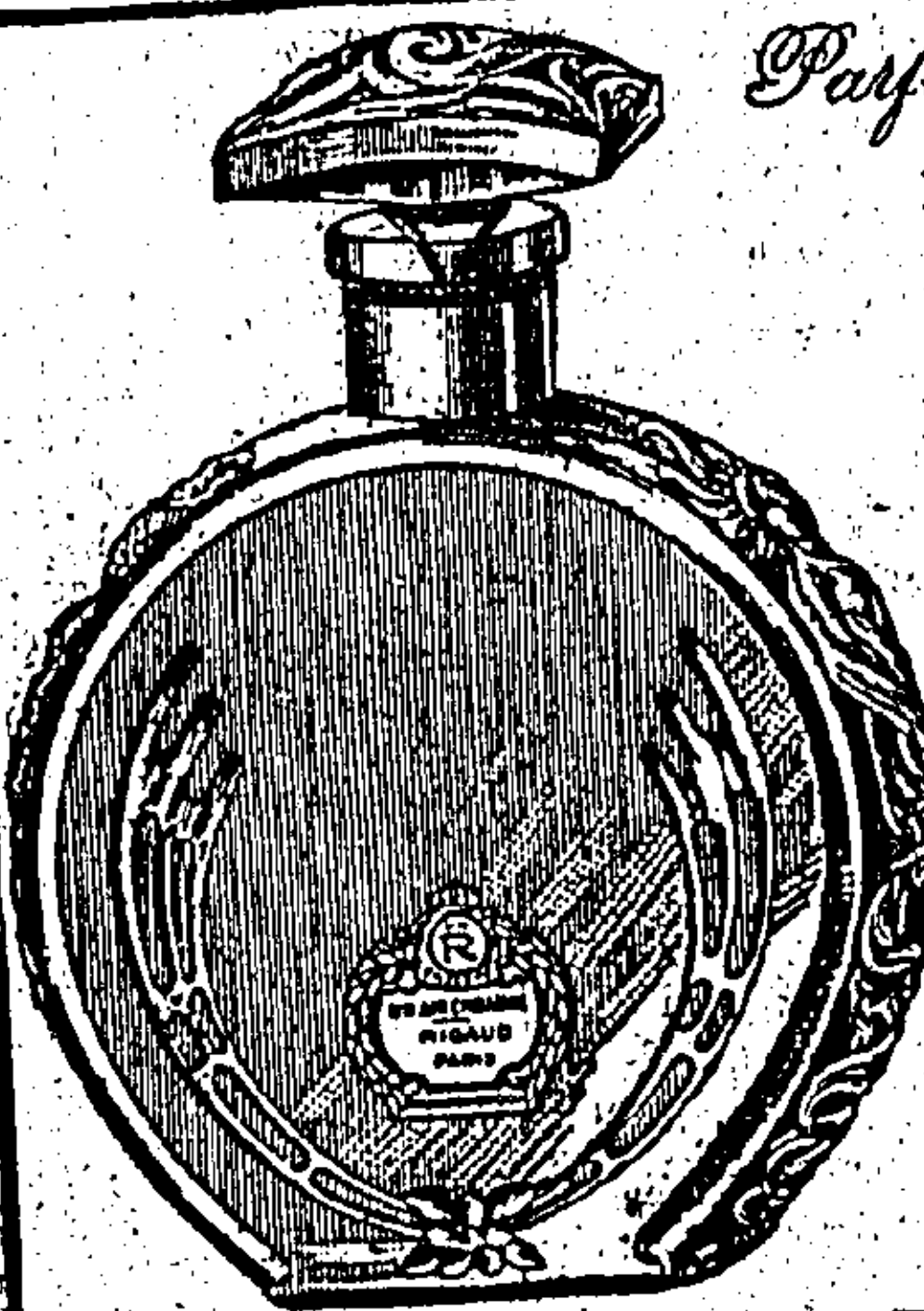
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CYCLES OF DEPRESSION

WORLD AT PRESENT IN A TROUGH OF ECONOMIC RECESSION.

ADDRESS AT ROTARY CLUB LUNCHEON BY
PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.

How far the adoption of gold as a standard of money has been responsible for the present trade depression was traced by Professor E. Robertson, M.A., at the Rotary Club luncheon at Lane, Crawford's yesterday when he gave an address on "Gold and Trade Depression."

After stating that the subject was highly controversial, the speaker went on to explain the complexity of the gold monetary system, in the course of which he traced briefly the history of monetary mechanism since the days of the Great War.

The present banking system was also dealt with by the speaker, who referred to the value of the central bank system. The full report of his address is given below:

MAINTAINING A MINIMUM RESERVE.

Professor R. Robertson said:

I must apologise for having chosen such a depressing subject as this on which to talk to-day. It is unfortunate that in Hong Kong at present we seem to be suffering from various phases of depression, not excluding climate depression, and it is possible that some members have come here to-day rather in a good mood to be cheered than to be depressed. However, I have avoided entangling my subject with certain matters which are all of very close interest to us in Hong Kong to-day. I have carefully refrained from calling my subject "Monetary System and Trade Depression," lest I should be asked at the end of my address some questions concerning the dollar. I have limited my address to the matter of the relation between gold monetary system and trade depression.

This matter is a highly controversial one and economists, bankers, industrialists and financiers all hold very different opinions on the matter. When I express any views they should be taken merely as offered to you, not thrown at you. I have given a certain amount of attention to the subject in the last few months and I have been very much impressed with the vast diversity of opinion on the subject.

The question centres round the instability of industry, and our complex monetary mechanism. We have been experiencing in the past year and a half a very decided industrial depression. That is not unprecedented. There have been many such depressions in the past and economists have become accustomed to regarding the industrial cycles, as they call them, as an inevitable accompaniment of our present system. These recurring cycles are probably connected with the monetary system although it might be rash to say that the whole underlying force is to be found in money.

Recurring Cycles.

At the same time, in addition to these cycles, there is the longer period movements. There are long period changes in the value of money reflected in price levels and this, also, may be explained briefly at least, by defects of our monetary system. The question at least is an interesting one—as to how far our monetary system is to be held responsible for the changes both of the short period and the long period in price levels, and the recurring changes in industry.

The connection between money and price levels is a complex one, and it is very commonly stated that the more money there is, the higher the price levels will be. I mean by price levels the general level of prices taken on a list of standard commodities. That is merely expressing a truism and when one comes to examine the manner of the relationship between money and prices and how it is worked out, one sees considerable complexity which is not apparent at first sight.

Gold has come to be a generally adopted standard in the countries of the world. It is not of great antiquity as a monetary standard but it has favourably established itself as the standard of all countries of advanced industrial type.

Why it should be so is another matter. The generally conceived reason is that with gold as a basis of currency, you have not the same fluctuations which are likely to occur in any other commodity—gold being extremely durable—the accumulated deposits of gold being large in comparison with the annual production.

The Gold Standard.

A gold standard, however, may mean different things. Before the war we were accustomed to regard the gold standard as necessitating the circulation of gold coins. Since the war, we have ceased to regard that as essential, and to-day, in Great Britain, for example, we have another form of gold standard which might be called a gold bullion standard. In each of these, however, the essence of the matter is the same, namely that the attempt is made to get a value of the money unit on a par with the value of the specific weight of the yellow metal. There is also the gold exchange standard which, I might mention, at this time, essentially comes to the same thing, namely, that the unit of the currency is kept more or less related to a certain fixed weight of gold. In other words, all these three gold standards come in their essentials to mean the same, but, in practice, the last two, that is the gold bullion standard and the gold exchange standard, are, perhaps, favourable owing to the fact that it economises the amount of gold which is available for money.

What is the amount of money which is available for the needs of trade? It is a fairly common delusion that money is cash, especially bank notes or currency notes, but, of course, the preponderating element in the purchasing media of a country is bank money; that is to say deposits upon which cheques may be drawn by depositors, deposits as constituting the liabilities of the bank. The amount of cash in actual circulation and in the reservoirs of the banks themselves, is very small, compared with the actual amount of money, if we include bank credit as we must do, a bank either by law or by custom must keep a certain proportion between its deposits and its cash resources. When it lends, when it discounts, it is really increasing its liabilities and the proportion between its reserves and liabilities declines unless reserves are added to in some way.

With the gold standard in operation the amount of monetary gold available for the bank for reserve purposes is the controlling factor. That is how gold comes into the question of the monetary mechanism. So long as the gold standard exists the amount of money available for the needs of trade must have some relation to the amount of gold available to the banks for their reserves.

Gold Reserves.

I do not say that that relation is necessarily direct, but the relation itself does exist. How it is worked out in practice is a complicated matter. Economists in the use of gold and improvements in the banking system allow a gold reserve of any dimension to support a large structure of credit, and had these improvements in banking mechanism and these economies not taken place, in recent times, the amount

of gold available to the world for its monetary system would not have sufficed to keep the wheels of trade revolving as they have done. Economies are generally represented to-day by the fact that in most gold countries gold coins have ceased to circulate, thus being available for bank reserves. Although that statement is subject to a few exceptions, as, for example, I understand that gold coins are still circulating in the United States, and also that those certificates there are backed up by one hundred per cent. gold reserve. Nevertheless the exceptions are, on the whole, minor.

The other point which has enabled a gold monetary supply of the world to serve its purpose in expanding trade has been the improvement of banking practice, especially with the rise of the central bank system, and the clearing house system, whereby the reserves of a country's banks are more or less centred in one institution. During and after the war most of the gold countries of the world were off the gold standard. England, in fact, although not in theory, discarded the gold standard, though she placed obstacles in the way of the free movement of gold from her stocks. Other countries of Europe had discarded the gold standard with the result that at the end of the war all countries, with the exception of the United States, and Western Europe were off gold.

During that period when the gold standard was removed as the controlling factor, the creation of credit money in the countries affected was not controlled by the same limiting factor and many countries returned to the gold standard after the war when the eliminating factor was being re-introduced. During the period when the gold standard was not in operation inflation took place of varying degrees and prices rose, thus showing that, at any rate, there was some relationship between the amount of money available for the needs of trade and the price level.

Return to Gold Standard.

When the return to the gold standard took place in England prices started to fall. The limiting factor had again been introduced and the amount of purchasing media available for industry was now being limited. I need not go into a discussion of that period. Many persons believed firmly that Great Britain was making a mistake in returning to the pre-war gold standard.

There was, however, no doubt, that some standard must be adopted and the only question that was really important, was whether Great Britain should go back to the pre-war value of the pound or adopt a value of the pound which was less than the pre-war value. That meant the question of whether England should keep her pound in relation to the existing weight of the gold metal, or should reduce that weight. If the latter alternative had been adopted Great Britain would still have been on a gold standard but, perhaps, the shock to price and industry in general might have been softened if that alternative had been adopted. However, the choice was made and Great Britain returned to the gold value of the pound which was the pre-war standard.

The decline in commodity prices which followed in Great Britain, was also accompanied by a decline in different prices elsewhere. Since that period, 1925, the decline has continued, and since the end of 1929 the decline has taken a very deep and steep curve downwards, with the result that we have been, for the last year or so, thrown in the trough of what is called an economic recession. The question then arises: is the gold standard sufficiently elastic to provide a suitable medium for the conduct of industry in our modern conditions?

A Complex System.

We must, of course, realise the existing complexity of the system. The monetary system has been built up in successive stages without deliberate forethought and it is possible to regard it as a system which has grown up and perhaps more than necessary, out of our control. The unchecked inflation of the war and post-war periods was bad, but does our present system permit of the amount of bank money available for industry being kept in its proper relation

with the demand for the money from trade? If the banking mechanism is at all out of harmony with the views of producers and those who determine future production, then it is possible that monetary factors may produce industrial dislocation.

It is true that bankers can watch what is happening, but it also true that there may be a decided lag between the time when action should be taken by the banks and the time the banks actually do take action. It all depends actually on the policy of the central banks, which are faced with the double problem of producing an equilibrium within their respective countries and also of ensuring that their reserves will not be depleted by international movement of gold. The measures taken by the central bank are generally of two forms, either by manipulation of bank rate or what has been called the local monetary policy.

The point is, is it possible for the banks to read correctly the industrial position of the present and of the immediate future? If there is any lack of harmony between the banks' action and the process of trade, then it is possible that our monetary mechanism is to a certain extent, possibly to a great extent, responsible for the cyclic depression of trade and for dislocation of industry.

The question which has sometimes been asked is whether the maintenance of a minimum proportion of reserves to liabilities, is a good thing. As I stated before, banks are, by law or custom, compelled to adopt a certain minimum proportion of this kind. In England, so far as we can gather, in the absence of any law on the subject, the proportion seems to me somewhere between nine and ten per cent., that is to say that the bank system looks upon a reserve in cash of nine to ten per cent. of the total demand liabilities as a good working figure.

American System.

In America, the reserve is limited by law and differs according to whether the deposits are demand deposits or are time deposits. That is interesting because whereas in England we have no means of determining how much of the total deposits of the banks are time or demand, in America the difference of the legal reserves makes compulsory the publication on separate forms of time deposits and demand deposits.

Demand deposits are a really important thing and it is upon the control of demand deposits that the bank mechanism must ultimately rest. If, as in England, the reserve of nine to ten per cent. is calculated upon the whole, then no attention is paid to whether the whole consists of a large or smaller proportion of time or demand deposits. In America, when demand deposits decrease in relation to time deposits, then owing to the smaller reserve required for time deposits, the banks' monetary operations are not so much affected as they would otherwise be.

The question has arisen as to whether the maintenance of a minimum proportion of liabilities is a good thing. Some economists have held that it would be wise to allow greater elasticity in this respect. Other economists have assailed the whole system. Professor J. M. King, in his latest book, finds, as far as I can understand, that the chief factor in the industrial cycle is due to mismanagement of the banking system owing to misunderstanding by the banks of the proper functions they should perform in the country's industries.

That is a matter into which I cannot enter in detail. I may only state that, according to Keen, there should be a certain equilibrium between the actual savings and the rate of investment, and if the banking system does not maintain that equilibrium, then industrial cycles are bound to appear. This is bound up also with the difference between the market rate of interest and the natural rate of interest. The former may rise but not sufficiently rapidly to meet the latter. At any rate, although the question is a complicated one, it seems that monetary mechanism of a country might produce an improvement in the manner in which harmony is obtained between money on the one hand and the ends of trade on the other.

Is Gold a Suitable Basis?

There is, of course, the larger question which I can only just touch upon, and that is whether gold in the long run is likely to prove a suitable basis for the monetary system of the world. Gold, of course, has been economised very much by various devices in the past, but we have to look forward to an expanding population in future and an expanding trade. That if coupled with expanding trade, calls for more oil to run the machinery of trade—money. The question has also arisen as to whether the future gold supply of the world is likely to meet the demand fully.

The present production of gold is about \$82,000,000 sterling value. Of that, perhaps half is absorbed in industrial use and the other half is available for monetary purposes. According to tables made by experts on the subject the world will in future need an increase from one and a half to two per cent. yearly in the amount of gold available to it for monetary purposes. At the same time estimates of the production of the world indicate a fall in production after a few years time. The discovery of a new gold field may, of course, modify that result, but it is unlikely that any discovery such as that of the Rand will take place in the conceivable future.

It is possible that the gold production of the world may not, under present conditions, be sufficient to oil the wheels of industry. In that case, our only hope must rest upon international action and the setting up some form of international conference, whereby such stocks of gold existing for monetary purposes may be so distributed and so used as to offer the least dislocation and least obstacle to the smooth conduct of industry.

The International Bank.

There has already appeared an institution which might at least form the nucleus for such an international body—the International Bank—which was set up under the Young Plan.

The question of the future production of gold is not so pressing as the immediate question of the existing trough of depression, and with regard to the part played by the monetary factor in that depression we can only say that future examination may prove that a better banking mechanism might have served to modify the factors of that depression. In any case I do not believe, myself, that the monetary factor is the sole factor in the industrial cycle, although I am of the opinion it is probably the chief one. (Applause.)

In answer to a question put by Sir Robert Ho Tung as to what other factors there were in the trade cycles, Professor Robertson pointed to over production and under consumption. Both these factors were more or less within the monetary system but there were also other factors like the political situation in various parts of the world which disturbed the equilibrium of markets previously existent. The disturbances in South America, in India and in China were entirely outside the monetary factor. "The matter of silver," added the speaker, "is monetary so far as we are concerned, but to a certain extent is not monetary to gold standard countries and a fall in silver reduces the purchasing power of a vast market."

In proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, Rotarian Archbutt said that he hoped that Professor Robertson could be prevailed upon to speak again. He certainly would like to hear something more from the speaker especially on the question of silver, on the question of gold basis and also as to what would happen if an unlimited supply of gold was discovered.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1931.

28th FEBRUARY,
2nd, 3rd, 4th & 7th MARCH, 1931.

ON SATURDAY, 28th FEB., the First Race will be run at 1.30 P.M., and on all other days at 1.30 A.M. On the First Day the First Race will be run at 1 P.M. and on the other four days at 11 A.M.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND
ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No one without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 per day, including Tax, or \$40, including Tax, for the Meeting (Ladies \$5 and \$20, respectively), are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on Sale at the Race Course.

On No Protest will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the First Four Days of the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$4 per day, including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1 Per Day, including Tax.

Bookmakers, Tie Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued on application to Messrs. LINGEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Building.

Employers are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their Names on the Passes.

Servants are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties, but must remain in their Employers' stands.

Any Persons found loitering with Servants' Passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

300]

NOTICE.

THE CHUNG WO DAILY NEWS (報日中), a New Vernacular Newspaper, makes its Appearance TODAY. Advertisements will be accepted at Very Moderate Rates. Subscription at \$10 Per Year, \$1.40 Per Month and 6 Cents Per Copy for Hong Kong and Kowloon. All Communications to be addressed to the CHUNG WO PRINTING PRESS, Ltd., 66, Queen's Road Central.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1931, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1931, to SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1931, Both Days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hong Kong, 9th Feb., 1931. [300]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON &
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Victoria, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, 5th MARCH, 1931, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1931, to SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1931, Both Days inclusive, during which period NO Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 6th Feb., 1931. [294]

DON'T
MEASURE
LYSOL
IN A SPOON—

THE NEW
SOLID FORM
IS SAFER AND
MORE
CONVENIENT!

Lysolats
(LYSOL TABLETS)

CONSTITUTE THE
SAFE WAY TO USE
THE WORLD'S
FINEST ANTISEPTIC
AND DISINFECTANT

CARRY SOLID
LYSOL ON YOUR
TRAVELS—BOTTLES
MIGHT BREAK.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, the 27th DAY of FEBRUARY, 1931, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1931, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 6th Feb., 1931. [289]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1931, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1931, to SATURDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1931, (Both Days inclusive), during which period NO Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th Feb., 1931. [301]

JUST PUBLISHED.

SILVER & THE
DOLLAR.

Compiled by
JAMES DAZZIEL, M.L.M. & E.

Gives the Reasons for the Present Crisis, with Tables of the World's Production and Consumption, from which you are able to predict the Future of Your Present Currency.

At All Bookellers

50 CENTS.

AND THE PUBLISHERS—

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE,
LIMITED.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.35 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone centred over S.E. Mongolia has strengthened slightly. There is a V shaped depression to the east of the Loo-chooos.

Local Forecast:—N. to N.E. winds, fresh; overcast; drizzle and mist.

BIRTHS.

MOORE.—On January 31, at Shanghai, to MARGARET, wife of REYNOLD J. MOORE, a son, DOUGLAS TENNANT.

SHINN.—On February 3, at Shanghai, to Capt. and Mrs. W. L. SHINN, a son.

WAKELAM.—At Shanghai, on January 31, to Mr. and Mrs. H. WAKELAM, a son.

DEATHS.

DINIZ.—On February 4, at Shanghai, MARIA DINIZ, widow of ANTONIO JOSE DINIZ, aged 85 years.

WHITTON.—On February 3, at Shanghai, CHARLES DEMPSTER WHITTON, beloved husband of JENNY WHITTON, aged 43 years.

XAVIER.—On January 30, at Shanghai, MATHILDE SEURIA, the beloved wife of Mr. POLYCARPO (CARO) XAVIER, in her 57th year.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 11, 1931.

HEAVY OIL FOR MOTORS.

DURING the past three years designers of commercial motor vehicles in various countries have devoted serious attention to the question of producing a heavy-oil engine of comparatively high speed. Much research work has been done, and now some definitely and hopeful conclusions have been reached. It is too early as yet to claim that the problem has been entirely solved, but at the same time great progress has undoubtedly been made, and it would not be surprising if we were found to be on the eve of an almost fundamental change in passenger and goods conveyance by road.

According to a recent issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*, one British company, the "A.E.C." (the Associated Equipment Company of Southall, Middlesex) started investigations and experiments in 1923, and it is now making a six-cylinder high-speed, heavy-oil engine which will be of considerable importance to road transport. This type of engine runs on fuel costing only 43d. a gallon, and further, the risk of fire from carelessness or collisions becomes almost negligible.

It is satisfactory to note that this A.E.C. engine is entirely of British design, with the exception of the Aero system part, the fuel pump being supplied by the Bosch Company. The A.E.C., after a great deal of investigation, chose the Aero because it seemed to offer the desirable qualities in greatest measure. Having adopted this system, the A.E.C. converted one of their old six-cylinder engines fitted to the original A.E.C. six-wheeler. This entailed a complete re-design of everything above the crank-case, together with the whole of the auxiliary drives.

The change having been made, this engine was subjected to searching tests first on the test-bed and later on the road. The road trials were made in a five-ton lorry, and they gave most encouraging results, a fuel consumption of from ten to ten and a half miles a gallon being obtained with a gross weight of ten and a half tons over average main roads. The engine was then fitted into one of the company's

employees daily from Walthamstow to Southall. This service, probably the first oil-engine passenger service ever run, was kept on successfully for many months.

It was then decided to design an entirely new engine, an experience with the original engine had shown that conversion would never give the best results. A great deal of research work was done, test runs on trial engines were made, and results analysed and compared. Comparison was made between actual road performance of the oil engine and of the petrol engine doing similar work in similar chassis. The saving of fuel was clearly shown by these tests. In one case the oil engine fitted to a lorry gave an average consumption, over many months' service, of 9.7 miles a gallon, as against five for the petrol engine under similar conditions.

The new engines are now running in three omnibuses, while one hundred engines are under construction, and as they differ only in minor respects from early ones they may be regarded as being already of a tried and satisfactory type. The engine now being built will be used in A.E.C. goods chassis which are to be tried out by selected commercial vehicle users. This policy will ensure success before the company launches out into large schemes of production; and it is necessary because no motor invention can be said to be thoroughly satisfactory and efficient, however much testing may have been done at the factory, until the public have tried it in a practical manner for every use.

PEACE AT LAST?

ACCORDING to General CHEN Tsai Tong, Kwangtung's Commander-in-Chief, the war in Kwangsi has now come to a close. General WONG SHU HUNG has accomplished at Nanking all that was hoped, and is himself to take over the military affairs of Kwangsi, his native province. There is silence about his colleagues, LI TSUNG JEN and PEI CHUNG HSI, and until those two turbulent spirits are safely out of China there is always the possibility of further resistance in the West River province to the Nanking Government.

General WONG SHU HUNG was for several years a most successful administrator. The rôle of provincial governor suited him, and his sole object was to reconstruct Kwangsi. He hoped that the poverty and the isolation of the province would enable him to keep clear of civil war and to devote his whole energy to making Kwangsi a model for the rest of China. Piracy and brigandage were suppressed, roads were built, and several towns, notably Wuchow, the commercial key to the province, were largely rebuilt. Universities were founded and foreign co-operation generously enlisted. Unfortunately, the province was drawn into the big movement against Nanking, started by LI TSUNG JEN at Hankow, and, of which FENG YU HSIAANG was possibly the instigator. But no one, except the inner Chinese circle, knows the true history of that revolt, which has caused the downfall of able men who should still have been serving their country.

All of the leaders of the Kwangsi clique except WONG SHU HUNG are now eliminated—if we assume that the "Ironside" Kwangsi forces still holding out at Nanning have agreed to follow WONG SHU HUNG's example and declare for the Nationalist Government. CHANG FAR FU, the once semi-Communist hero, has also been the colleague of the Kwangsi militarists, and the wonder is that the queer alliance should have lasted so long. One side, or the other, might at any time have been expected to conclude a separate peace, but a loyalty, quite unusual in such circumstances, has held these comrades in adversity together, and it is understood that all the "rebel" leaders, except WONG SHU HUNG, are to make a tour of Europe and America.

While the Kwangsi settlement, if carried through, will be generally welcomed, many people will feel far less happy about the reported invitation to Mr. EUGENE CHEN, the Nationalist Government has got a very well without him, Dr. C. T. WANG, proving a steady and stentorian Foreign Minister, with nothing of the freckled about him. Mr. Chen has made a long stay in Russia, and it will be interesting to know how his Government of Manchuria views this overture to the former disciple of Mr. MICHAEL BONDIR. The prospects of a settled peace in China are good, but it is impossible to say that there are no clouds on the horizon.

★ News and Views ★

Mixing Picture of Home Life.

"The talkies have Americanised my wife," said a husband at South-end Police Court. "She calls me 'big boy,' he added, "and when I ask her to do anything she says, 'O.K., chief.' I suppose if they had a Zulu talkie she would want to wear a string of beads."

Death of Well-known Dramatist.

Michael Morton, the noted British dramatist, has died at Walton Heath. Mr. Morton, wrote plays for well over thirty years and had nearly forty produced in that time. Most of his work was adaptation, and he often had a collaborator. His first success was "Resurrection," an adaptation of Tolstoy's novel which ran at His Majesty's for 111 nights. "Colonel Newcome," which he adapted from Turgenev's novel, was not so successful, but in the following year Morton scored her first comedy success in "My Wife," which Morton adapted from the French. "Tantalising Tommy" was perhaps his best-known play, although Gladys Cooper acted as a Russian Jewess in "The Yellow Ticket," the idea of which Morton took from Frank Harris' short story of the same name. This ran for 234 nights at the Playhouse. In 1920 Michael Morton has two bad failures, "Because of Irene," which he wrote with Peter Traill, and which ran for only a few nights at the Lyric Theatre, and "Beauty," taken from the French, which failed at the Strand, with Charles Laughton as an ugly man. "Beauty" was Morton's last production.

Silver!

We have received an interesting pamphlet on Silver and the Dollar, by James Dalziel. It gives the facts and figures about silver production and use, which most of us want to know at this time in order to get some ideas of the fundamentals of this monetary problem. While it is written, "for our old friend 'the Man in the Street,'" it should help experts as well as novices. The author comes to the conclusion "that silver, owing to its extreme fluctuation in terms of gold is no longer a safe basis for a currency, or even for a means of barter, in a world that thinks in terms of gold only." Then Mr. Dalziel quotes from the *Financial News* as follows:—"At the present time it would be impossible for China to demonetize silver without suffering enormous losses in consequence. The orderly liquidation of Chinese silver stock would take at least ten years." The pamphlet has been very attractively printed and produced by the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.

From April 1 next the official residence of the General Officer Commanding Troops in China will be known as Flagstaff House.

The annual concert, and dance Hong Kong University is being held by the members of May Hall, on Saturday, February 21 at 8.15 p.m.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Robert James Clarke, of the Hong Kong Police, to Miss Gladys McClenahan, residing at 2, Felix Villas, Hong Kong.

Postponed recently owing to Court mourning, the cabaret-dinner dance of the Society of York-shiremen has now been fixed for March 20 in the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel.

The case in which Young Chi Chu and Li Fung Leung are charged with having obtained \$3,500 from Choi Ngai, a widow, by means of a trick, was again remanded yesterday by Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Police Court until February 18.

A fine of \$50 or one month imprisonment was the sentence passed by Mr. Butters at Kowloon Magistrate's Court on J. W. Henderson and Henry Lee who were arrested for staying away on the President Jefferson from Shanghai. Henderson intimated that he was anxious to work his way to Australia and Lee explained that he went to Shanghai from Canada, but not being able to find work, decided to stay away to Hong Kong.

The Dance arranged by the Cheero Club for men of the Services which was held in the City Hall on Monday evening was a great success, and all who attended had a thoroughly good time. Both Ball Rooms were in use, and among the four hundred people present all branches of the Services were represented. The "Cheero" Band and the leadership of Mr. G. W. True provided the music, and contributed largely to the success of the evening. Refreshments were served by Members of the Ladies Committee.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Local.

Rotary Club tiffin. Page 7.
Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. meeting. Page 6.

The concluding stage in the Sze Yap Steamship action was reached yesterday when Counsel for the two sides addressed his Lordship on the evidence. Page 9.

The tourist season opens this week when the R.M.S. Empress of Australia and ss. Belgenland are due to arrive. Page 10.

The case in which a Chinese revenue officer is charged with obtaining money by means of monaca was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday. Page 11.
To-day's wireless programme. Page 11.

Sport.

Football Shield Competition draw. Page 10.

H.K.F.A. Council discussed a letter from Sir F. Wall regarding recent suspensions. Page 10.

In the first division of the Scottish League, Motherwell defeated Aberdeen by five goals to nil. Page 10.

Latest Cables.

The official casualty figures for the New Zealand earthquake are 212 dead and 950 injured. Page 9.

The Australian Federal Government's deficit for the past seven months is given as \$11,487,000. Page 9.

Mr. Forbes, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, and his party were welcomed on their arrival at Manila. Page 9.

If the Taal drops below one shilling China may be obliged to ask for a moratorium in connection with her gold loans. Page 9.

The China National Aviation Corporation has ordered a number of hydroplanes for the Shanghai-Canton air mail service. Page 9.

In commemorating the inauguration of New Delhi yesterday, the Viceroy unveiled the four Columns presented by the Dominions to India. Page 9.

Fifty passengers of the ferry-boat Kikusi Maru, which collided with the M.M. Porthos and sank, are still missing, and it is feared that they have been drowned. Page 9.

(Continued on previous column.)

★ Local Notes and Events ★

The many friends of the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotowall, LL.D., C.M.G., will doubt regret to hear that he has been indisposed for the last ten days or so and will probably not be about for at least another week.

Two former employees of the Chan Wing On firm of 312, Des Voeux Road, Central, were charged before Mr. E. H. Williams at Central Magistrate's yesterday in connection with alleged embezzlements from the firm amounting to \$1,311. Mr. M.K. Lo appeared for the prosecution and asked for an adjournment which was granted.

A Chinese youth was sentenced to twelve strokes of the cane by Mr. Butters yesterday for obtaining 60 catties of rice and 20 catties of oil from the Hip Tai Cheung Rice shop of Yaumatei. It was stated that the youth ordered the rice and oil to be placed on a sampan which immediately rowed away. He himself then bolted but was chased and arrested.

An 18 carat diamond ring, valued at \$1,380, was stolen from a local Chinese goldsmith by means of a clever ruse on Saturday. A visitor from Canton, who was known to the jeweller here, indicated to the latter that he was anxious to buy a ring and the jeweller accordingly took the ring to the Empress Hotel, where the visitor was staying, for the latter's inspection. The jeweller had occasion to leave the room in which the two were discussing the merits of the ring and on his return, the alleged buyer asked to be excused for a few minutes. When he had left the room, the jeweller examined the ring and found that his platinum ring had been substituted by a brass ring bearing a "dud" stone.

The Dance arranged by the Cheero Club for men of the Services which was held in the City Hall on Monday evening was a great success, and all who attended had a thoroughly good time. Both Ball Rooms were in use, and among the four hundred people present all branches of the Services were represented. The "Cheero" Band and the leadership of Mr. G. W. True provided the music, and contributed largely to the success of the evening. Refreshments were served by Members of the Ladies Committee.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The eighty-first report of the court of directors to the ordinary shareholders of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is held at the City Hall on Saturday, February 24, is as follows:—To the proprietors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Cor-

poration. Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance sheet for the half year ending December 31, 1930. The net profits for that period, including \$1,702,728.85, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges (deducting interest paid and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts) amount to \$4,894,335.72. The directors recommend the transfer of \$1,000,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$9,500,000. After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$3,894,335.72, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and fifteen shillings, sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$622,222.22, and a bonus of one pound sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$1,171,840.55. The difference in exchange between 4/6 the rate of the dividend and bonus are declared, and 2/9 the rate of the day, amounts to \$1,171,840.55. The balance \$1,000,777.40, to be carried to new profit and loss account.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, February 11, 1931.

Looking Back 30 Years.

The reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the representations of the City Hall Committee relative to the difference between them and His Excellency the Governor, in connection with the rules of admission to the Museum and Library, is eminently satisfactory in some respects. Lord Kimberley says that three points have been raised, namely:—(1) to whom the allowance of \$1,200 per annum from public funds for the Librarian and Curator ought to be paid by the Government; (2) the payment of arrears from the 20th of June, 1879; (3) upon what conditions the allowance should be continued after the year 1930, and proceeded to decide the first two, unreservedly, in favour of the City Hall Committee, who are he declares, "obviously the proper persons to receive the grant." As to the use of the word "obvious," there is an implied censure on the Governor, which was richly merited.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, February 11, 1931.

IF THE TAEI DROPS BELOW ONE SHILLING!

CHINA MAY ASK FOR A MORATORIUM ON GOLD LOANS.

IF SILVER SLUMPS TO STAGNATE IMPORTS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, February 10.

The strong rumours that if the Tael drops below one shilling China may be obliged to ask for a moratorium in connection with gold loans are discredited in well-informed circles.

The Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, is understood to be strongly opposed to a moratorium so long as the Customs revenue (of which the import duties are collected in gold units: i.e., 19,7265 pence) is sufficient to meet the loan commitments.

If, however, silver slumps so much as practically to stagnate imports and thus seriously affect the Customs revenue, the position for China vis-a-vis her gold debts obviously will be most difficult.

SHANGHAI-CANTON AIR MAIL.

HYDROPLANES ORDERED FOR THE SERVICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Feb. 10.

The early inauguration of the Shanghai-Canton air mail and passenger service being part of its programme, the China National Aviation Corporation has ordered a number of hydroplanes for this service.

The route will be along the China coast with stops at Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow.

LUNGHAI RAILWAY LOAN.

PROPOSED NEW AGREEMENT.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, Feb. 10.

In view of the Lunghai Railway Loan Agreement having remained ineffective, the Nanking Railway Department is proposing to the Belgian interests concerned the conclusion of a new agreement.

The Railway Department has appointed a commission of five members to take charge of the matter.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

APPOINTMENT OF EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Feb. 9.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Lord Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, 8th Earl of Bessborough, as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to Viscount Willingdon, who was recently appointed to be Viceroy of India, in succession to Lord Irwin.

Canada's new Governor-General was born in October, 1880, being the eldest son of the eighth Earl of Bessborough. In 1929 he succeeded his father in the Earldom, and also became Viscount Duncannon and Baron Ponsonby. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1903, and later became Member of Parliament for Cheltenham (Conservative). In 1912 he married a daughter of the late Baron Jean de Neufville, and has one son and a daughter. He has been Deputy-Chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., since 1924, and is Chairman of the Sao Paulo (Brazilian) Railway, Ltd.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

RE-VISITS PHILIPPINES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANILA, Feb. 10.

The guns of Fort Santiago roared a salute welcoming Mr. Forbes, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, and party on their arrival on board the Empress of Canada this morning.

The party were received on the pier by an official delegation headed by Senator Francisco Vantura, Secretary of the Interior, and a guard of honor.

Governor-General Davis and his daughter, Cynthia, and Mr. Dwight, jun., welcomed the party to Manila. An elaborate programme of entertainment has been prepared, and the Polo Club, founded by Mr. Forbes, is arranging polo matches and a gymkhana in his honour.

H.K. CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

EXAMINATION BY BANKING EXPERT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Morning Post's City Correspondent, referring to Mr. W. H. Clegg's visit to the Far East, says that he is going to Hong Kong, where he will not concern himself with the general position of silver, but only with the special problems of the Hong Kong currency.

A Johannesburg telegram of the 5th inst. stated that it was understood that Mr. W. H. Clegg, retiring Governor of the South African Reserve Bank (who was formerly in the Bank of England), was shortly leaving for Shanghai, on the invitation of the British Government, to investigate the Chinese silver currency problem.

NEW ZEALAND EARTHQUAKES.

TRIBUTE TO NAVY BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 9.

The Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Bledisloe, who with his wife spent the weekend in the earthquake devastated Hawke Bay area, in a cable to the Dominion Secretary in London, refers to the "quiet courage, mutual helpfulness, resourcefulness and discipline of the whole population, including the Maori race, amid a scene of wholesale destruction and bereavement."

He adds: "The medical relief services organised by the Admiralty are working smoothly. With improved transport, the majority of the population have left Napier, and its well-equipped field hospital has evacuated the most serious casualties to other hospitals in the North Island. Unevacuated, homeless people have been accommodated comfortably under canvas in the Public Park and elsewhere. "Essential supplies are fairly adequate, and the deficiencies, chiefly of clothing, are being rapidly made good. The prompt, efficient and indefatigable services of naval officers and men continue from the time of the initial disaster are beyond all praise. Sailors are engaged on the demolition of precarious buildings and the recovery of bodies from beneath great piles of debris. The scene of ruin is difficult to exaggerate. The tremors continue, but are not serious."

German President's Sympathy.

In a telegram to the King, President von Hindenburg has expressed his sincere condolences on the New Zealand earthquake disaster, and assured His Majesty that the whole of Germany feels the deepest sympathy.

The King, in reply, expressed profound gratitude for the kind message, which, he is confident, will be deeply appreciated throughout the Dominion.

Work of Restoration at Napier

Progressing.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 10. Since yesterday's violent shock there has been only one minor tremor. At Napier the work of restoration is proceeding apace. Shipments of wool valued at £100,000 and 150,000 carcasses of meat from the earthquake zone are being prepared.

Official Casualty Statistics.

LONDON, Feb. 10. The Governor-General of New Zealand has cabled the Dominion Office stating that the death-roll from the earthquake so far is 212, while 950 were injured.

NEW DELHI INAUGURATION.

DOMINIONS' COLUMNS UNVEILED BY VICEROY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Delhi, Feb. 10.

The inauguration of New Delhi began with the unveiling of the four columns gifted by the four great Dominions of the Empire.

The large and distinguished gathering, expressed the deep gratitude of India to the Dominions for their generosity and goodwill, and he prayed that the columns would forever symbolise the unity of the Empire.

EUGENE CHEN'S USEFULNESS.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS' RENDITION CAMPAIGN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.

Mr. Eugene Chen, formerly Foreign Minister during the disorders accompanying the evacuation of the British Concession at Hankow, is now staying at the Palace Hotel awaiting appointment as Chairman of a Government Committee which intends to launch an intensive campaign for the rendition of the Foreign Settlements.

AMERICA'S NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SMALL REDUCTIONS IN MEN AND SHIPS.

BIG AVIATION PROGRAMME.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Appropriations Committee has sent to the House of Representatives the annual Naval Supply Bill, providing credit to the extent of \$344,000,000, which is a decrease of \$38,000,000 compared with the current year.

The Committee recommends a sharp decrease in officers' pay, the Naval Academy and in enlisted personnel.

It also recommends the reduction of ships-of-the-line and crews. The sum of \$31,000,000 is allowed for naval aviation, which is a reduction of over \$1,000,000.

"But," the report adds, "the expansion programme over five years, providing for a total of 1,000 airplanes, will be completed early in the next fiscal year."

THE POSITION EXAMINED.

The following examination of the relative naval positions of Britain and America by Archibald Colclough, the Sunday Times naval correspondent, is of interest.

As everybody anticipated, the American Budget for the year 1932 makes provision for considerable naval construction. Seven cruisers of the heaviest type, armed with 8-inch guns, and one very large aircraft carrier, are to be laid down before the close of the current fiscal year. When this programme is taken in hand, a few months hence, the state of the American cruiser fleet will be: ten 7,000-ton cruisers of the Omaha class and four older cruisers, actually in service, with fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers under construction.

There is, of course, nothing in this that conflicts in the slightest degree with the London Naval Treaty. By the terms of that Treaty, America may possess: 150,000 tons of 10,000-ton cruisers, 180,000 tons of 8-inch gun cruisers—probably about twenty units.

But just because this building programme is strictly in accordance with America's undertakings under the treaty, and because nobody imagines that any United States Government would ever breach the treaty, it does not, on that account, follow that American naval building is, henceforward, of no further interest to us. This statement needs explanation.

No Unpleasant Surprises.

To say that the expansion of the American navy is likely to produce the same consequences as the growth of the German Dreadnought fleet would be at once irresponsible and foolish. The British nation knows beforehand how strong the American fleet will be, for the relevant figures are published in the treaty. Also, this maximum American strength is called parity or equality. The nation is, therefore, well protected against any of those unpleasant military surprises or, what is worse, the anticipation of an unpleasant surprise, which deteriorates political relations between neighbour States.

The treaty checked acute naval rivalry between the two countries. The naval bargain was a bad one for several reasons. First, numerical equality between the British and American cruiser fleets means that, though their numbers in tonnage and guns are equal, the American fleet will always outnumber ours at any particular point on the ocean highways. Secondly, the treaty grants America a greater superiority in heavy cruisers than most persons imagine. It is often supposed that heavy 10,000-ton cruisers, armed with 8-inch guns are all of approximately the same fighting strength.

Where America Gains.

The supposition is very far from accurate, for every defect or weakness revealed in the first of these vessels is remedied in the next, and the 10,000-ton cruisers now being built by all the great naval Powers (Continued at foot of next column.)

LANCASHIRE HARD HIT BY CHINA.

TARIFF INCREASES KEENLY FELT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In an address before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. W. Lee, the retiring President, said the Government of China had hit Lancashire hard with last month's tariff increases. He wished they could create confidence in trading quarters here by announcing that there would be no further increases, at least for two years.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN UNAWARE OF CO-OPERATION OFFERS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 9.

In the House of Commons, the Secretary for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, said that he hoped it might shortly be possible to announce the Government's policy as to the carrying on of the work of the Round Table Conference.

He also stated: "Beyond reports in the Press of the interview and speeches of Gandhi and other Congress leaders, I have no information as to the offers of co-operation on their part."

Sir Tej Sahni and other delegates of the Round Table Conference are going to discuss the position with Gandhi, and Gandhi has expressed his intention of giving full consideration to anything they say."

ALIENS IN AMERICA.

APPROPRIATION TO ACCELERATE DEPORTATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

President Hoover has asked Congress to appropriate \$500,000 to enable the Immigration Bureau to accelerate the deportation of aliens.

BRITISH PRINCES ARRIVE IN PERU.

VISIT TO INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM FIELDS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 9.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived at Cape Blanco, Peru, this morning, and motored to Salera.

Their plans include a visit to the International Petroleum Fields and the Lobitos Oil Company's Fields, a British concern.

Afterwards they will rejoin the s.s. "Oropesa" and continue their voyage to Payta.

POPE TO BROADCAST.

INAUGURATING VATICAN WIRELESS STATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 9.

The Pope on Thursday between 4 and 6 p.m. will broadcast in Latin an address throughout the world on the inauguration of the Vatican wireless station.

are influenced by a rivalry in design, which has replaced the older, cruder rivalry of increasing tonnage. Now the treaty grants to America the right to build eighteen 10,000-ton cruisers, each one of which will outmatch the 8-inch gun cruisers allowed to Great Britain, because it will contain a great number of those improvements in design and mechanism which constitute the superiority of the newer over the earlier of these ships.

It is obvious, therefore, that parity as defined by the treaty, is equality in statistical tables and inequality on the high seas. If American governments show a keen and resolute intention of exercising the rights granted them by treaty, they will thereby show a keen and resolute intention of emphasising American naval superiority on the high seas as soon and as energetically as they can, and it is quite inconceivable that this should be done without political repercussions. In Great Britain the inequalities of the treaty have been accepted complacently, largely because they were regarded as distant contingencies; but it is too much to suppose that this complacency will be undisturbed if the naval inferiority of Great Britain becomes an accomplished fact. No British Government will remain indifferent to a building programme that might, in the end, give an ugly emphasis to a policy which is already distasteful enough.

AUSTRALIA'S WEAK FINANCIAL POSITION.

BIG DEFICIT FOR LAST SEVEN MONTHS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANBERRA, Feb. 10.

The Federal Government's deficit for the last seven months was £11,487,000.

No Money Available for Oil Prospecting.

Mr. Blakely, Minister for Home Affairs, has announced that in view of the financial stringency no money is available to subsidise oil prospecting.

Premiers Denounce Default Proposals.

CANBERRA, Feb. 9.

Each of the State Premiers at the Premiers' Conference repudiated the proposals of Mr. Lang (Premier of New South Wales) to suspend the interest on her debt to Britain, "cut" the interest on all Governments' borrowings, and abandon the gold standard.

Mr. Theodore and Mr. Scullin both described the proposals as a deliberate default, and referring to Mr. Lang's threat to enforce his proposals in New South Wales, Mr. Theodore warned them that if one State walked alone the whole lot would go down together.

Mr. Scullin emphasised that the Commonwealth meant to honour its obligations. Repudiation or default would lead to panic, chaos, and financial crash.

He urged the Conference to consider the middle course between "cutting" wages and repudiation.

MUNGANA GOLD MINE.

DEAL.

COMMONWEALTH TREASURER IN CROWN ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRISBANE, Feb. 9.

Based upon the findings of the Queensland Royal Commission of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the purchase of the Mungana (Chillagoe) Mines by the Queensland Labour Government when Mr. Edward G. Theodore, the present Federal Treasurer, was Prime Minister, the Crown's statement of claims in the case have been delivered to the defendants' solicitors.

It is understood that the Crown's claims total £30,000, four defendants, including Mr. Theodore, being jointly sued.

Commission's Finding: "Guilty of Fraud and Dishonesty."

The Commission, which submitted its Report in July last, found that Mr. Theodore, another ex-Premier of Queensland, Mr. W. McCormack, and the Mines Manager, Mr. Goddard, were guilty of fraud and dishonesty in procuring the State purchase of the mines for £40,000.

Mr. Theodore immediately resigned his position in the Federal Cabinet, though he declared that the charges were the result of the work of political enemies.

It is less than a month since Mr. Theodore resumed his position as Mr. Scullin's second-in-command.

VICEROY REPLIES TO GANDHI.

POLICE EXCESSES INQUIRY NOT DESIRABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Delhi, Feb. 10.

According to the Allahabad correspondent of the Hindustan Times the Viceroy's reply to Gandhi's letter holds that an enquiry into the alleged police excesses is not desirable at present. The police attitude generally is exceptionally good. Congress volunteers at many places have not abided by the Congress' injunctions for strict non-violence, and the best course now is to let bygones be bygones.

Lord Irwin complains that the Congress has not helped to create a peaceful atmosphere, and he points out that the proceedings on Independence Day (January 26), when the Garhwals were congratulated, were an incitement to the meeting.

On February 4 Gandhi despatched a letter to the Viceroy, according to the Allahabad newspaper *Leader*, urging an official inquiry into certain instances of alleged police excesses which called for "test cases."

The *Leader* said that if the Viceroy agreed to the inquiry Gandhi would interpret the action as a genuine peace gesture and would take steps to persuade Congress to take advantage of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's offer.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

SOVIET DECLINES INQUIRY PROPOSAL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 9.

Questioned in the House of Commons as to whether the Soviet Government would co-operate in the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into labour conditions in Russia, similar to the League of Inquiry made at the instance of the Liberian Government, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, said that the Soviet had intimated that they would not consider any request for investigation into the timber industry in Russia.

He added that without proper facilities he feared that no inquiry would be satisfactory or effective.

CALIFORNIA HORSE SHOW FIRE.

FOUR MEN AND FORTY-SIX HORSES PERISH.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OAKLAND (Cal.), Feb. 9.

According to the latest estimates, four men and 46 horses perished in the Horse Show fire.

The damage is placed at \$325,000.

Do you Know?

that with a Modern Gas Cooker, you can cook a meal consisting of

2½ lbs. Roast Beef
Yorkshire Pudding
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(At a demonstration in the Research Laboratories of Radiation, Ltd., London, a similar meal was cooked and the actual gas consumption was 21.75 cu. ft.—Extract from "The Daily Telegraph")

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Sports News

SOCCER DISPUTE.

SIR F. WALL'S LETTER DISCUSSED.

ADVERSE COMMENT AT H.K.F.A. COUNCIL MEETING.

Further reference was made to the suspensions of Chin Kwong In and Tso Kwai Sing, the Athletic players, when the decision of the Emergency Committee to reinstate the two players, as Amateurs, following discussion of the letter from Sir Frederick Wall, Secretary of the English Football Association, came for confirmation at the Council meeting yesterday.

Mr. R. K. Duncan, Chairman of the Emergency Committee, expressed his disappointment, and made a report on Sir Frederick's letter which he suggested should be sent to the English Football Association.

The Council confirmed the decision of the Emergency Committee to reinstate the two players. The meeting also agreed to send Mr. Duncan's observations Home and decided in the meantime to proceed with the alterations to the rules. The text of the letter received and Mr. Duncan's report thereon are appended:—

Home Association's Letter.

I am sorry to find that reply has not previously been sent to you following cable:—

"With reference to Chinese soccer touring team this association have decided after due trial that players having accepted sums of money have unwittingly forfeited amateur status. This means they cannot again play in Hong Kong as all competitions here are amateur. Will you allow us to make new rules to reinstate them as amateurs after adequate terms of suspension as our decision has caused considerable trouble amongst Chinese clubs please reply as soon as possible."

"Our rules do not provide for the reinstatement of professional players in substitution for the old practice of reinstatement to grant permits to enable them to play without receiving remuneration as also without requiring them to be registered as professionals. See our Rule 32."

The practice with regard to granting these permits to players playing under the jurisdiction of the Dominion and Colonial Association, which are affiliated with us, is for these associations to transmit the application to us with a recommendation requesting that a permit be granted. A permit is then sent to the association. I send herewith a dozen forms of application.

This practice has been acceptable and has been satisfactory to other Dominion and Colonial associations.

In your cable you state that these players have unwittingly forfeited their amateur status by reason of their having accepted sums of money. It may be that the money which has been paid, and the circumstances connected therewith may be such as may warrant your granting players relief upon their refunding the money they had improperly received, or there may be other circumstances which would warrant your doing so. Yours faithfully.

(Signed) F. WALL.

Mr. Duncan's Report.

After a careful examination of the letter, I regret to say that it is not what I anticipated. At the time of our sending the cable to London, I was satisfied that it would be necessary for this Association to make certain alterations to rules before players who had forfeited that amateur status could be reinstated as amateurs—and I am still of that opinion. Sir Frederick, in his letter, tells us in the first paragraph, something that we have known for a long time—that the rules of the English Football Association do not provide for the reinstatement of professional players. He then refers us to Rule 32, and explains the practice with regard to granting permits.

It would appear that Sir Frederick, in referring this Association to Rule 32, does not consider it necessary to say that the Football Association will not allow us to make a new reinstatement rule, and if any interpretation of his letter is correct, I feel I must express my disappointment with the decision.

Rule 32 may be suitable in a country like England where there is so much professionalism (in my opinion it is inadequate), but it certainly is not suitable here in Hong Kong, where all competitions are amateur.

The last paragraph of Rule 32 offers a loophole for the playing of reinstated professionals without remuneration in amateur competitions, but according to the rules of the Amateur Challenge Cup Competition—Rule 4—players who have been reinstated as amateurs (I take it this means by other associations), or players who have had their professional registration cancelled, i.e., professionals without remuneration, are not eligible to play.

Not Helpful.

It is interesting to note that this is also the rule for amateur international matches. As these rules are more or less contradictory, it is difficult to determine what the F.A. really expects amateur associations like ourselves to do, and in this respect Sir Frederick's letter has not been at all helpful. It is just possible that if we took it upon ourselves to make a rule for the reinstatement of amateurs who had violated the amateur rule, the English F.A. may never know of it, or may be if they did they would forget about it, and allow us to make use of the rule when necessary, but as that would not be playing the game, I would not recommend it.

From the outset of the case which led up to the sending of the cable to the F.A. this Association, through its Emergency Committee, Council and Appeals Board, has made a stand on principle to support the rules of the governing body to which we are affiliated. On that point I submit we had no alternative, as R.A. Rule 4, dealing with affiliated associations, makes it perfectly clear that we must conform to the rules and practice of the English F.A.

Having made this stand in support of the governing body, I think we deserve a little better treatment than we have received.

In summing up the situation I submit that Rule 32 is not applicable to the case we have just been investigating, nor is a matter of fact in any other rule in the book.

No Reinstatement Rule.

It is definitely laid down in Rule 29 as to what causes a player to lose his amateur status, and it is really most surprising to find that there is no reinstatement rule to work in conjunction with Rule 29.

The permit mentioned in the F.A. letter (Rule 32) is known as Form K and the applicant has to sign this form which says that he "desires to cease playing as a registered professional, etc." How can a player sign such a form if he has never been a registered professional?

As we have pronounced Messrs. Chan and Tso professionals, I am afraid they must continue as such until we find ways and means of having them reinstated as amateurs.

The Emergency Committee have unanimously resolved to withdraw the suspensions as from the 1st February, and while we probably are wrong according to F.A. rule, I think under the circumstances it is only right that the players be recognised as amateurs by this Association.

In the meantime I would suggest that we reply to Sir Frederick Wall's letter and explain to him how unsuitable Rule 32 is to this Colony, and at the same time tell him that we want to make a new rule to allow us to reinstate an unregistered professional as an amateur. We have fought for the English F.A. and I consider it now our duty to fight for Messrs. Chan and Tso, and incidentally for ourselves.

CANTON GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION.

In the February qualifying round of the Captain's Cup, played at Tungshau, Canton, on Sunday, the best card was returned by C.E. Sandstrom with a gross score of 75 less 6-59 and 6-59.

The Ladies' January medal was won by Mrs. Arndt with a score of 53 less 18-77.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

MOTHERWELL DEFEAT ABERDEEN.

In the first division of the Scottish League, Motherwell defeated Aberdeen by five goals to nil.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HONDA-FINCHER MATCH TO-DAY.

On account of the unfavourable weather prevailing, all the matches down for decision yesterday had to be postponed.

A couple of good matches are included for to-day. T. Honda, the holder, meets E. F. Fincher in the Open Singles, while a very fine tie should be seen between H. D. Rumjahn and J. A. Cassamuboy in the same event.

The list follows:—

Open Singles.

Capt. E. C. Etherington v. R. R. Todd.
Wong Fuk Nam v. O. E. Holmes.
C. S. Rile v. W. T. Leo.
T. Honda v. E. F. Fincher.
J. A. Cassamuboy v. H. D. Rumjahn.
Lu Tak Lum v. H. S. Lee.

Open Doubles.

Soonderam and Lee Hau Mo v. Sayer and Rawdeth.

IMPENDING EXHIBITIONS.

PROGRAMME FOR JAPANESE ACES.

Hong Kong will shortly be favoured, as announced previously, with a visit by two of the best Japanese aces. The two Satos, who will be representing Japan in the forthcoming Davis Cup matches, are due here on Friday, en route to Europe, and general satisfaction has been expressed at the announcement that they have consented to give a series of exhibition games against local cracker bats.

The Lawn Tennis Association have drawn up a tentative programme in which they propose watching T. Honda and Khoo Hooi Hye (of Malayan fame) against them at Singles, and the Rumjahn cousins at Doubles. No doubt, followers of the game will look forward to seeing them in action, and it is hoped that there will be no rain that day. No venue has as yet been fixed for the exhibitions.

SHAMDEEN TENNIS CLUB.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The closing event of the Shamdeen Lawn Tennis Club, an American tournament, was held last Saturday, and was won by Mrs. MacKichan and A. T. Lay, after which Mrs. Phillips presented the prizes for the year as follows:—

Ladies' Singles Handicap.—Miss Black.
Ladies' Singles Championship.—Miss Black.
Ladies' Doubles Handicap.—Misses Oliverona and Cleopatra.
Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Miss Fulton and Rankin.
Hong Doubles Handicap.—(Misses Massey), Messrs. A. T. Lay and B. Brind.
Men's Singles Handicap.—G. W. Greene.
Men's Singles Championship.—A. T. Lay.
Men's Doubles Handicap.—Greene and Rankin.

HIGHER PRICE OF BASEBALL.

G.\$40,000 A SEASON FOR "HACK" WILSON.

Chicago, February 2.—Lewis R. ("Hack") Wilson, the heavy hitting outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, of the National Baseball League, to-day signed a contract to continue to play with the Cubs next season, under the management of Rogers ("Rajah") Hornsby. Although the details of the contract have not been made public, it is reported that he demanded and received a salary of G.\$40,000 a season.

For some time, it was feared that Wilson would be a "hold-out," and that there would be danger that the spectators would not see him cracking out home runs for the Cubs next season and endangering the position of "Babe" Ruth as the "King of Swat." The tale of Wilson and his contract recalls that, within eight or nine weeks, the major league baseball clubs will be looking to the Spring training camps and that soon the national pastime will be crowding prohibition, politics, and unemployment out of the news.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

SHIELD COMPETITION DRAW.

The following was the result of the draw for the Shield Competition made at the Council meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association, matches to be played on March 7:—

Senior Shield.

H.K.F.C. v. Kowloon Club ground.
St. Joseph's v. S.W. Borderers, Kowloon ground.
R.A. v. Recreation, Sookunpoo.
South China v. Navy, Caroline Hill.

Junior Shield.

H.K.F.C. v. S.W. Borderers, Club ground.
South China v. Navy, Caroline Hill.
St. Joseph's v. Eastern, Kowloon ground.
Ewo v. Kowloon, Sookunpoo.

Interport Arrangements.

The report of the Interport Arrangements Committee was placed before the meeting and approved. The dates of the interport matches and social arrangements have already been published.

Shanghai's visiting team will be as follows:—
Chom (Loh Hwa), Monroe (S.F.C.), Martin (Police), Stokes (S.F.C.), Pote (Hunt (S.F.C.)), Gash (Police), Costa (C.L.), Elliot (S.F.C.), H. Colino (C.L.), Sinclair (S.P.C.), Widmore (G.H.), Graham (G.H.), Murphy (G.H.), Vance (R.A.S.C.) and Gutierrez (C.L.).

Final Trial.

The final interport soccer trial is being held on the Club ground to-day at 4.30 p.m. when the Probable team will line up as follows:—
Clark; Lin Tin sang, Henderson; Heddy, Eynon, Lam Yuk-ying; B. Gosano, Segalen, A. Gosano, Tang King-chung, and Ip Pak-wa.

If it is considered necessary, changes will be made at half-time. The opposition is being provided by a strong Navy team.

THE CAPTURED RUM RUNNER.

BOATSWAIN COMMENDED FOR HIS ACTION.

Washington, January 31.—The Department of State to-day received the report of the United States coast guard service on its action in firing upon and capturing the British rum runner Josephine K.

The investigating board of the coast guard service reported that Boatwain Carl Schmidt, the commanding officer of the cutter which captured the Josephine K, should be commended for his intelligent handling of the incident. The report said that Boatwain Schmidt was intelligent and humane, and that he was not intoxicated when he seized the rum runner.

Further, the report says, the Josephine K flew the Canadian flag when Boatwain Schmidt seized her with a cargo of illegal liquor valued at G.\$100,000. In the fight which resulted in her capture her master, Captain William Cluett of Nova Scotia was killed.

Boatwain Schmidt was subjected to an investigation because the captured members of the Josephine K's crew reported that after he had boarded the rum runner he consumed quantities of ale and whisky.

It was expected that no serious incident will develop between the United States and Canada over the capture of the Josephine K.

BISHOP'S SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

BOARD TO INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to-morrow will face a board of investigators composed of prominent members of his own church. They will investigate Bishop Cannon's stock market transactions of 1928 and 1929 in an effort to determine whether they constituted "gambling" or whether they were in conflict with his oath as a bishop.

Bishop William Newman Ainsworth of Georgia will preside over the investigation, which results from revelations made some time ago that Bishop Cannon carried large margin accounts with New York brokers. Bishop Cannon will also answer allegations that his stock market activities passed the investment stage and entered the realm of speculation.

WHY SCHMELING WON'T FIGHT.

OBJECTS TO AMERICAN "NO FOUL" CLAUSE.

LOSS OF THE TITLE AND SUSPENSION.

The world's heavy-weight champion, Max Schmeling, has refused to defend his title in New York "because of the attitude of Mr. Farley, the president of the New York Boxing Commission, in not guaranteeing me a fair fight." In these words Schmeling has defied the Commission's ultimatum that he must accept Jack Sharkey's offer of a title fight within a period which has now expired or face the probability of losing his title.

As a consequence of his action Schmeling has been deprived of his title, and suspended, together with his manager, Joe Jacobs, an American. At the same time, the Commission decided that a match between Sharkey and any outstanding candidate—preferably Young Stribling—for the title should be arranged.

New York's views on the matter are well known, and now comes a cable from Chicago which states:—

"It is announced here that ten State Boxing Commissions affiliated to the National Boxing Association voted for the removal of Max Schmeling as world's heavy-weight champion unless he defend his title. Eight of these Commissions voted for the immediate vacation of the title, one recommended that Schmeling be given thirty days in which to sign for a bout, and the other State favoured a ninety days' delay before further action be taken."

Schmeling, according to a Berlin message, refuses to defend his title because, as he puts it, "of the attitude of Mr. Farley, the President of the New York Boxing Commission, in not guaranteeing me a fair fight." At the meeting of the Commission in December, Mr. Farley, declared that, in spite of the unsatisfactory nature of Schmeling's contest with Sharkey, the Commission were sporting enough to award him the title. The Commission, said Mr. Farley, asked him to meet Sharkey again. Schmeling agreed, and the Commission were holding him to his promise.

Under N.B.A. Rules.

Schmeling, however, does not like the Commission's "no foul" edict, that boxers are allowed to wear almost any protection they see fit, but that every low blow, even if below the belt, is counted fair. The German declares his willingness to accept an opponent named by the National Boxing Association and fight him at Chicago under a referee not of Mr. Farley's choice. The fight, Schmeling insists, must be under the rules of the N.B.A., which penalise foul blows.

It is interesting to repeat the full text of the New York Commission's ruling on foul blows:—
"The participants agree to equip themselves with an abdominal guard of their own selection, the type to be approved by the Commission, which will obviate the necessity of any claim for a foul being made during the contest. It is expressly understood that the contest is not to be terminated on a foul, as the protector selected by the boxers is, in their opinion, sufficient protection to withstand any so-called low blow or illegal blow which might temporarily incapacitate either or both parties."

The "no foul" edict of the New York Commission, which says that a boxer must not be disqualified for a foul, was ignored in New York for the first time since its promulgation, when Johnny Erickson, a local boxer, fouled a young Hungarian, Miki Gelb, and was disqualified. The bout assumed savage proportions, and so unarousing did the crowd become that police had to be called in. The trouble started in the first round, when many of Erickson's blows landed below the belt, which resulted in his being repeatedly warned by the referee.

Erickson apparently repented and attempted to shake hands with Gelb while boxing (a practice which is prohibited), whereupon Gelb, ignoring the gesture, laid fly a right to the jaw, and Erickson, enraged, blunted his foot in Gelb's groin and was promptly ordered to his corner. So it seems that the edict is no edict at all, as it is still possible to be disqualified for fouling.

The New York State Athletic Commission also announced that they have declared the world's middle-weight championship vacant. Len Harvey's hopes of meeting Mickey Walker in a world's title bout have thus been terminated abruptly, and he will probably have to travel through a long series of so-called "championship" bouts before he can get within striking distance of the world's champion, Mickey Walker, who held the title, has joined the heavy-weight ranks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

WELL PLAYED IRELAND!

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Referring to the letter in yesterday's edition of your paper, which was so unnecessarily critical of the new St. Patrick's Society and its proposed Ball, I would like to state:—

- (1) I am not eligible to become an ordinary member of the Society.
- (2) I see so reason why this Society should not have been formed years ago.
- (3) I wish it, long life and prosperity.
- (4) I hope I am able to go to the Ball.
- (5) We have in Hong Kong, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, York, St. James', and St. Philip's Societies, and some of whom have held their annual Balls over a long term of years and of them we have heard none but favourable comments. Why should we now hear otherwise of a well conducted non-partisan Irish Society?
- (6) I understand the funds of this Society have been subscribed by the members thereof alone. There has been no vote of public funds, neither have they conducted a begging campaign amongst the business houses (as your correspondent might appear to imply).
- (7) I submit they are entitled to spend their money as they think fit.
- (8) I am told the proposed Ball is to be self-supporting.
- (9) I think 810 (less than 10 shillings to-day) a cheap price for a first-class function.
- (10) A friend showed me their Rules and Articles of Association and it appears their sole objects (both deserving of encouragement) are charity and goodwill.
- (11) I finally submit that your correspondent represents a small but noisy and disgruntled number in Hong Kong and that the vast majority of us hope the Committee will be in no way discouraged and that on March 17 there will be the best St. Patrick's Ball ever held up to now in Hong Kong.

Thanking you for the courtesy of publishing this in your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

PLEASURE BEFORE MISERY.

Hong Kong, February 10.

TOURIST "INVASION."

"BELGIENLAND" AND "AUSTRALIA" ON SATURDAY.

Hong Kong's peaceful shores will be invaded at the end of this week and very elaborate arrangements have been made by those concerned to meet the attack, though the "invasion" will be very welcome because it will mean that the business of a large section of the community—the shopkeepers' section—will benefit a great deal.

We refer to the tourist season which opens with the arrival of the s.s. Belgienland which is due to arrive here on the morning of Saturday, and will stay here till Monday.

The R. M. S. Empress of Australia is also due on the same date with a large contingent of world tourists, who should ensure a busy time for local shopkeepers, especially as it is near Chinese New Year time when business is usually above normal.

The parties from both liners will have an opportunity to see what the Chinese Bazaar is like and in this connection the "Empress" tourists will have greater opportunities than the other party, as the former stay here till February 15, so that they will have the chance to tour the bazaar on Chinese New Year's Eve, when it is really at its best.

Among the passengers on the Empress are Sir John Ashley Mullens and Lady Mullens. Sir John Ashley Mullens is trustee and manager of the Stock Exchange, London.

American passengers predominate though there is a large number from Great Britain and the Continent. Only about 50 per cent. of the available passenger accommodation is filled this year.

The Empress of Australia and the Belgienland will be the first ships—the Columbus, the Resolute and the Franconia, all of which will arrive here during February and April.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

ARRANGED SHORT TIME.

TRIPS FROM SEASIDE TO DRAW PAY.

Evidence concerning Lancashire was given to the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance by Mr. S. Warrington, Ministry of Labour Divisional Controller for the North-west Division.

The total insured population for this area at July, 1930, he said, was 2,191,800, consisting of 1,342,000 men, 669,100 women, 90,280 boys, and 80,510 girls. The increase in the insured population over 1929 was 62,390, of which women accounted for 35,290. A conspicuous feature was the decline in the number of men in the cotton industry from 172,920 in 1925 to 167,070 in 1930, whereas the number of women holding cotton industry books rose from 390,727 in 1925 to 304,960 in 1930, although in 1929 the number had fallen to 285,595.

"Very many cotton mills have been closed," said Mr. Warrington. "The whole cotton trade lives on hope, the unemployed as well."

In every industry in the North-western Division, Mr. Warrington stated, there was a substantial increase in unemployment in 1930, although in most industries unemployment was severe in 1929. The cotton industry showed the most conspicuous rise, from 64,538 to 223,320 in numbers and 13 to 46 in percentage.

Arranged Short Time.

In both mining and cotton short-time working was affected in its incidence by the Unemployment Insurance Acts. It was common for unemployment exchange managers to be consulted by employers as to the effect on continuity of unemployment of stoppages on certain days, as opposed, no doubt, to other possible alternatives. Workpeople also got employers to arrange their unemployment to fit in with the continuity rule.

"The effect of such arrangements," he said, "is to throw upon the Unemployment Fund, a burden greater than it would probably otherwise have to carry, though it is impossible to say whether the total amount of unemployment is increased thereby."

Professor Clay asked if short time working prevented people from leaving the cotton industry and seeking work elsewhere. Mr. Warrington: "Workers are very reluctant to leave home. They have seen the cotton industry go up and down and live in hope that it will go up again, but I think they are getting more and more hopeless now they have seen mills go in which they have invested their savings and looked upon as being as safe as the Bank of England."

In "Wakes" time in a Lancashire town, he said, the only active place was the employment exchange. "Laughter." There had been seen in Blackpool advertisements of motor cars being hired to take "towns-people" back to the "book" for unemployment until the end of the week, and then, on the Fridays, to draw benefit.

The companionship of the mills was, Mr. Warrington thought, a reason why mill girls disliked going into domestic service. Probably loneliness in domestic service was an important factor. There was, however, an increased tendency to go into domestic service.

Unemployed Ray Returned.

Miss S. E. Fraser, the divisional controller of the North-western Division, Ministry of Labour, also gave evidence. "In view of the criticism of the payment of unemployment benefit to married women who, it was alleged, did not need it," Miss Fraser mentioned a case recently dealt with in the North-western Division, of a married woman, cashier, aged 37, in receipt of transitional benefit. She called at the Exchange and voluntarily refunded £2 16s, the amount paid to her.

"The claimant appeared to feel that she should not have drawn the money as she did not require it for household purposes. She wanted work, and said she would register as a non-claimant."

Out of 300 unemployed women whose industrial history included experience in private domestic service, interviewed at the Liverpool Exchange, 198 were considered suitable for residential domestic work. Of these, 100 were referred to the courts for refusal of work, benefit being allowed in only 13 of these 107 cases.

CHINESE R.O. ON SERIOUS CHARGE.

MAGISTRATE'S QUESTION TO WOMAN WITNESS.

The case in which Lau Sau, a Chinese revenue officer, is charged with obtaining \$300 from Mok Pak of 1, Macgregor Street, Wanchai, on February 1, by means of menaces was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday, and after evidence was taken from three witnesses, hearing was adjourned till tomorrow at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. Geo. Hall Brutton appeared for the defence whilst Mr. F. C. E. Randall watched the case on behalf of the prosecution.

Detective Sergeant Lamont told the Court that about 8.20 a.m. on the day in question, defendant, accompanied by another man, went to the said address and stated that they had authority to conduct a search for opium. This they did, and on the person of the complainant they found a small quantity of the drug, whereupon they demanded \$400 from the man, saying that unless this sum was forthcoming, they would strike him and then place him under arrest.

One of the men produced a revolver and on seeing the weapon the complainant became very frightened and offered to give the two men \$250, which was all he had on the premises. The men said that the least they would take was \$300 so the complainant sent his wife out to borrow \$50 to make up this sum. The money was then handed to the men, who left, but complainant followed them and raised an alarm. One of the men made good his escape but defendant was arrested by a district watchman on a tramcar.

Woman Carrier Implicated?

Complainant then gave corroborative evidence, after which Mr. Brutton cross-examined him at length. Mr. Brutton put it to him that the reason why he did not raise an alarm when the men were in his house was because at that time, there was a woman carrier with a large quantity of opium in his cubicle. This woman, continued Mr. Brutton, arrived at Wanchai in a sampan and was traced to the complainant's address. This the latter stoutly denied.

The complainant's wife then went into the box and she also gave corroborative evidence.

The magistrate: Were you in at the kill; that is to say were you present when the defendant was arrested?—No.

Evidence was also taken from the woman from whom complainant's wife borrowed the \$50 after which his Worship adjourned the case. Mr. Brutton applied for bail but this was refused, the magistrate saying that the charge was rather a serious one.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

INTERPRET PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th—HONG KONG v. SHANGHAI.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th—SHANGHAI v. CHINESE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13th—SHANGHAI v. UNITED SERVICES.

All Matches will be played on the HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB GROUND starting at 3.30 P.M. Sharp.

Booking for the Interp. ONLY will be at Messrs. MOUTRIE'S, Ltd., and will open for Clubs affiliated to the Association on FEBRUARY 5th.

Booking for the General Public will open on FEBRUARY 10th.

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(Including Tax).

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary.

1268

MAINTAINING APPEARANCES

WHATEVER ASSEMBLY ONE ENTERS, THE PERSONALITY OF A SMARTLY DRESSED MAN IS PRIZED AND RESPECTED.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS A SOCIAL DUTY AND THIS IS EASILY CARRIED OUT AT

A FALSE MAHDI.

DERVISH REVOLT IN TURKEY.

FEROCITY AND MASS SUPERSTITION.

The following account in the *Manchester Guardian* of the recent reactionary move in Turkey will throw light on the cabled news of the happenings in that country, which culminated in mass hangings a few days ago. The Constantinople correspondent of that paper writes:—

The reactionary attempt in Turkey has proved more serious than was at first suspected. Various aspects combine to make it extremely significant of the retrograde condition in which the public mentality has remained despite the efforts of the revolutionary leaders in the past seven years.

It took place not in some utterly backward district to which modern ideas could not have penetrated, but in the Smyrna hinterland, where the civilisation of Anatolia, such as it is, is at its highest. It was prepared by many months of missionary effort carried out from place to place by adepts of the dervish order of Nakshibendi. It must have been known beforehand to many thousands of persons all over the country. It was organised under the very eyes of the Government authorities, and in certain cases apparently with the connivance of Government officials.

Though the Smyrna hinterland was chosen for the attempt, the ramifications of the plot went much further, not only into the ignorant interior but even to Constantinople. Its organisers moved to and fro between the district chosen for the attempt and the headquarters of the Nakshibendi order in the suburban villa of Sheikh Essad.

But what has particularly horrified and alarmed the enlightened leaders of the revolution is the mentality which was displayed by the public during the attempt. The dervish missionaries had spread the idea that a Mahdi, a saviour, was about to appear and that the Moslem religious law and a religious government would be restored. Then Dervish Mehmed, a person of no consequence, with a small band, started out from Manisa, passed through a number of villages, where he and his fanatics were hospitably received by the inhabitants, and so arrived at the village of Menemen. Here the people had been prepared. Going straight to the Mosque, Dervish Mehmed found the faithful at prayer, announced that he had proclaimed himself the Mahdi, and received from the imam the "flag of the Prophet."

Officer Decapitated.

Leaving the mosque courtyard, and followed now by hundreds of people, he planted the flag before the Government building and announced the return of religious government, calling upon all to rally to him. By this time the authorities were informed of the movement. But before the gendarmerie came up a young soldier with two forest guards arrived by chance on the scene. He went up to the fanatic, expostulated with them, taught them by the coat collar, and did everything to bring them to reason.

Dervish Mehmed ferociously warned him saying, "You are a young man, don't interfere with matters of which you cannot understand the scope and importance." When the officer would not desist, the Dervish shot and wounded him in the leg. He then approached the fallen man, and, despite his piteous appeals to be shot, dragged him to a stone sent in the mosque courtyard and there proceeded to cut off his head with a sickle. The dreadful scene took twenty minutes, and the hundreds of people present applauded the deed of the false Mahdi. When he had done it they gave him a cigarette, and he planted the severed head on the flag of the Prophet which he carried.

What particularly strikes the revolutionary leaders is that it should have been possible for an act so barbarous to be completed not only without a protest, but actually with signs of public approval. It is clear that the spectators cannot all have been frightened by the small band of Dervish Mehmed considered as an armed band. What they were frightened by and what held them spell-bound was their superstitious fear of the Mahdi and of the coming judgment of Allah on the modernisers at Angora. Those who were not sympathisers with the attempt were yet believers, and believers in the dark things of religion.

PROCLAMATION OF NEW TSAR.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT PARIS.

PATHETIC BUT PROUD.

Political outcasts, a people without a country, members of the White Russian émigré colony in France, participated in an impressive display of devotion recently when Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovich, head of the Romanoff family, proclaimed himself the Tsar of all the Russians.

The ceremony was a solemn affair. The followers of Cyril filled the large lecture hall in the Avenue D'Enfer, Paris. There were nearly 1,000 persons present, a gathering of simply clad men and women in street clothes. They came from all walks of life, but many had been among the nobility in Russia under the Tsars.

Several were former ladies-in-waiting to the Tsarina. All were scholars and aristocrats. Most of them are desperately poor. They looked it.

The Grand Duke Cyril's ascension to the exalted if meaningless, at the moment title was hailed by the somewhat pathetic but proud White Russians who have found asylum, if not happiness, in exile in France.

The Royal Group.

While guests were greeted, Cyril's 13-year old son, Grand Duke Vladimir, stood by his side. His wife, the Grand Duchess Victoria, and a few trusted aides formed a little group around the "Tsar."

Grand Duke Cyril's proclamation of himself as ruler was the occasion for a great demonstration of White Russian "shock troops," held as a gesture of defiance to Moscow. The demonstration had to be held, more or less in secret, because France forbids demonstrations of uniformed foreign troops, especially since Moscow protested against the recent march of White Russians to place flowers on the tomb of the unknown soldier under the Arc de Triomphe.

The "Monarchists Youths" paraded several hundred strong and were reviewed by the boy Vladimir. The young Grand Duke arrived at the secret spot where the drill and review was held, in the first of three taxicabs in the party. He was accompanied by his uncle, the Grand Duke Andrius, and the German Prince Neimingen, Vladimir's brother-in-law. Following the parade, the participants chanted old Tsarist hymns.

The Grand Duke Cyril's announcement that he had become Tsar was not the first time that he had taken such a step. He proclaimed himself ruler of "The Russians" several years ago, and his action brought forth strong criticism from Maria Feodorovna, Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the murdered Tsar.

The Sultans. It had 305 monasteries all over the country, and 52 in Constantinople before the war. Among its rules are silent prayer without movement even of the tongue and no laughter. Since the dissolution of the monasteries it has kept up its organisation clandestinely, performing its rites in villas, forests, and cafes. Its chief monk, Essad, called the "Magnet of magnets," has lived in a cave in a Constantinopolitan suburb named the "Marmara." Here several hundreds of people have frequented the rites of the order. He is 93 years old, and he and his son aged sixty and his grandson have been taken off to be tried by court martial for the Menemen reactionary attempt.

The Government insists that it is not anti-religious as the fanatics claim, and that it allows absolute freedom of conscience. But the use of religion for political purposes is a crime, and will be ruthlessly stamped out. Revival of the monastic associations is also illegal, and is, the Government asserts, a mere cloak for political agitation.

[Dervish Mehmed and his followers have not yet been arrested, but many other arrests have been made at Menemen and Manisa. Martial law has been declared in these districts, and the Government is reported to be in complete control of the situation.]

THEY PAINTED THEIR FACES!

A WOMAN ON THE PERSIAN EXHIBITION.

In the Persian Exhibition in London are jewels from the Thousand and One Nights, bowls of opifidian blues and greens, spread a net of fantasy over the admiring senses, pictures through which enchanted avenues wander hours of rose and gold and brown, almond-eyed, languorous. But the thing that pleases me most about the ladies of Persia is this:—

They painted their faces. I have repeated this refrain ecstatically in the tombs of Ur, of Mycenae, of Thebes, and of Pompeii. The professors drone on learnedly, reconstructing this and that. But one thing we know certainly:—

They painted their faces.

Undeterred by Criticism. For five thousand years we have been railed at for doing it. There was Isaiah, there was William Brynne, there was the indignant husband who chased Lady Somebody round the table with a carving knife, and there is always the centurion in the paper who says that he (or she) "doesn't know what women are coming to." But it has never made any difference. We have gone on painting our faces.

First they used to say that it was bad for our souls. But that line has begun to pall somewhat (a). because most people nowadays, rightly or wrongly, are not interested in their souls; (b) because even the most ardent puritan has never succeeded in gathering really satisfactory statistics to show that married, baby-deserting, undutiful daughters and shoplifters have been mainly distinguished by an inordinate passion for powder and rouge.

Then they tried to say it was bad for our bodies. Use powder and rouge, said my aunt, and at thirty-five you will have the skin of a dried orange. Well, I did and I haven't. And that, I imagine, is an experience which has gone on during five thousand years.

Back to Nature.

Then they began to try, and be subtle. "Look," said my dear, you really look much better without it," and, "Why don't you give your own natural good looks a chance?"

Once upon a time I decided to give my Natural Good Looks a Chance. I went down into the country and walked about with my unadorned face exposed to the winds and the heavens for a month.

I thought of myself as acquiring, you know, that lovely golden flesh tint of Correggio or Murillo. All those tired lines gone, etc., etc.

Then an elderly friend of unimpeachable propriety who hasn't the least bit of the cool in her disposition came down to stay.

She looked at me anxiously all through dinner, and then over coffee in a candle-lit finger-stick over candle-lit, she said, "My dear, are you sure this place agrees with you? You aren't looking at all well."

After that I rushed up to town and spent two guineas on a mud pack, a new bleach and some most adorable apricot rouge. Then I went out to lunch with him who had recommended me to give my Natural Good Looks a Chance.

And he said, "You're looking wonderful! Didn't I tell you." Not being an advanced thinker or a progress fanatic, I submit that if a thing has endured for five thousand years it is because it satisfies some fundamental need of humanity. And the fundamental need in this case is:—

To look beautiful! Not altogether, some very chic make-ups are not really beautiful in the least.

To attract men! Not wholly. Most men say they are, and many really are, repelled by cosmetics. What then?

Because We Like It. We do it to please ourselves. We like playing about with our faces, being pink and cream one day, rose and amber the next, black and white the day after. We love fiddling about with these soothing creams, these adorable lotions, these caressing clouds of perfumed powder.

It is a rite, the feminine art, the Eleusinian mystery where man cannot intrude, cannot excel. It flatters us, fortifies us, makes us feel potent.

It was once walking along with a young man who is by way of being a poet. We passed a certain door in Mayfair, whence issued a swaying figure, her head high, her eyes shining, her lips parted and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 335 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.

11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.

12.30 p.m.—European programme.

1.30 p.m.—Weather report, local time and Rugby Press news.

2 p.m.—Close down.

5 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

6 to 6.30 p.m.—Chinese children's programme.

7 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor and H.M.V. records supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.

7 to 7.35 p.m.—

Variety.

Orchestral—"Popurri in Ukrainian Pysen"—Kirilloff's Balalaika Orchestra.

Chorus—"The Birth of the Blues"—The Revelers.

Talking—"Building a Chicken House"—Will Evans.

Humorous Song—"More Than You Know"—Helen Morgan.

Saxophone Solo—"In the Orient"—Rudy Wiedoeft.

Vocal Trio—"Just a Little Ring"—Baraldi Trio.

Humorous Song—"There is Nothing Over Sixpence in the Store"—Ernest Hastings.

Banjo Solo—"Foolish Joe"—Mario De Pietro.

7.35 to 7.55 p.m.—

Orchestral.

"Amazona's Rido" (Ritter)—Mandoline Concert Society Orch.

"Entry of the Gladiators" (Fucik)—Mandoline Concert Society Orch.

"A Little Love a Little Kiss" (Ross-Sileu)—Victor Salon Orch.

"Siegfried—Forest Murmurs" (Waldweber and Wagner)—Philharmonic Symphony Orch.

7.55 to 8.05 p.m.—

Organ Solos.

"Storm" (Meale)—Arthur Meale.

"Bells Across the Meadow" (Ketelbey)—Reginald Foort.

"Serenade" (Drigo)—Reginald Foort.

8.05 to 8.25 p.m.—

Musical Comedy.

"The Three Musketeers"—Vocal solos—Light Opera Company.

"Silver Wings"—Vocal solos—Light Opera Company.

8.25 to 9.25 p.m.—

Concert Items.

9 p.m.—Weather report, local time, etc.

Band—"In a Persian Market" (Ketelbey)—The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

Band—"Raymond Overture" (Thomas, arr. Godfrey)—The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

Song—"Russian Nightingale Song" (Alabieff)—Amelita Galli-Curci (Soprano).

Piano Solo—"Variations on Themes from Carmen" (Bizet-Horowitz)—Vladimir Horowitz.

Piano Solo—"Mazurka in C Sharp Minor" (Chopin)—Vladimir Horowitz.

Song—"Song of Momus to Mars" (Doyce)—John Gross (Baritone).

Cello Solo—"Musette" (Bach-Pollain)—Pablo Casals.

Song—"A Banjo Song" (Weeden and Homer)—Louise Homer (Contralto).

Guitar Solo—"Prelude and Allegretto" (Bach)—Andres Segovia.

Song—"The Gay Highway" (Drummond)—Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone).

Piano Solo—"The Banks of the Danube" (Kurucz)—John Kurucz.

Song—"Beau Soir"—Mary Garden (Soprano).

Violin Solo—"Roses of Picardy" (Weatherly and Wood)—Rene Chemet.

Song—"The Song of the Kettle" (Anthony)—Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone).

9.25 to 10.30 p.m.—Beethoven's 9th Symphony. These records have been loaned by a listener.

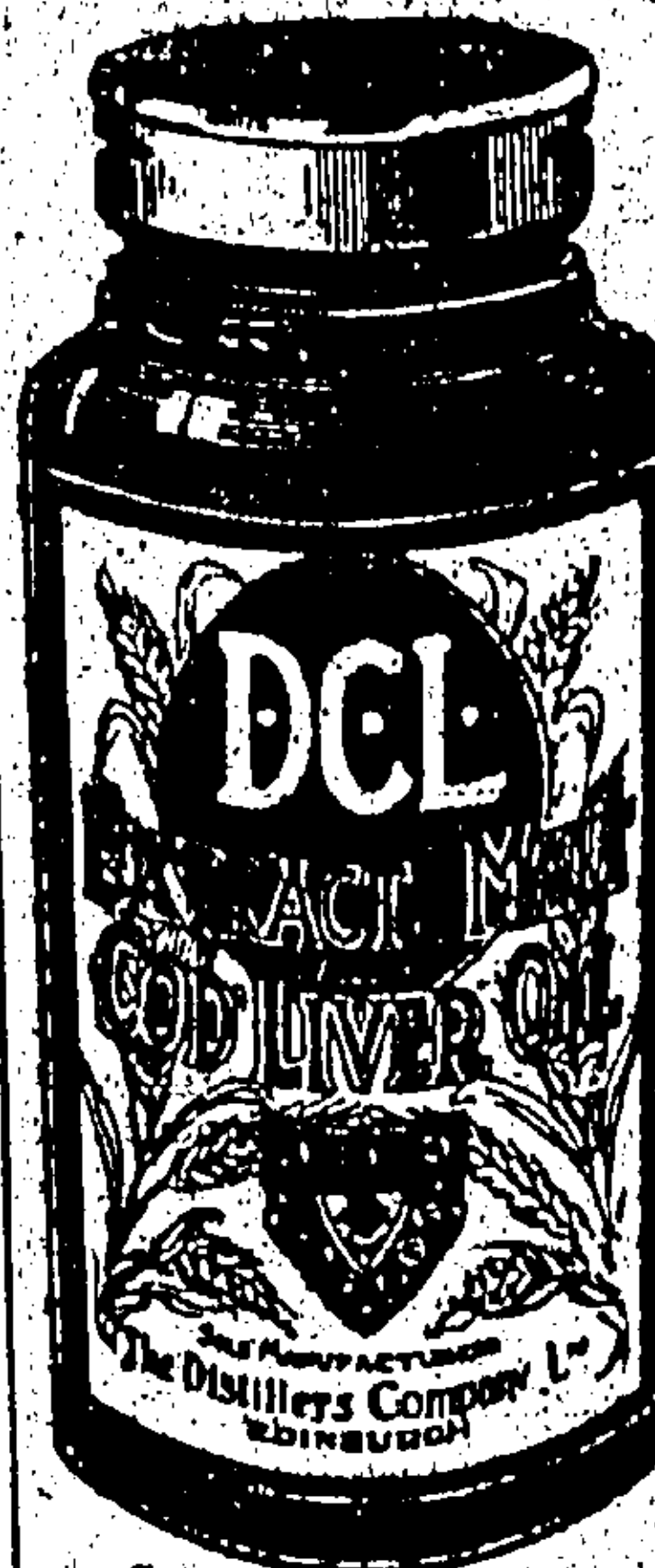
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

When the professors are not excavating the past they are forecasting the future. I'm not a bit learned, but I'll wager one of my

may die old, the atom may split, men may have six legs or one eye like Cyclops.

These women will paint their faces.

—RONA MILLAR in the Evening Standard.



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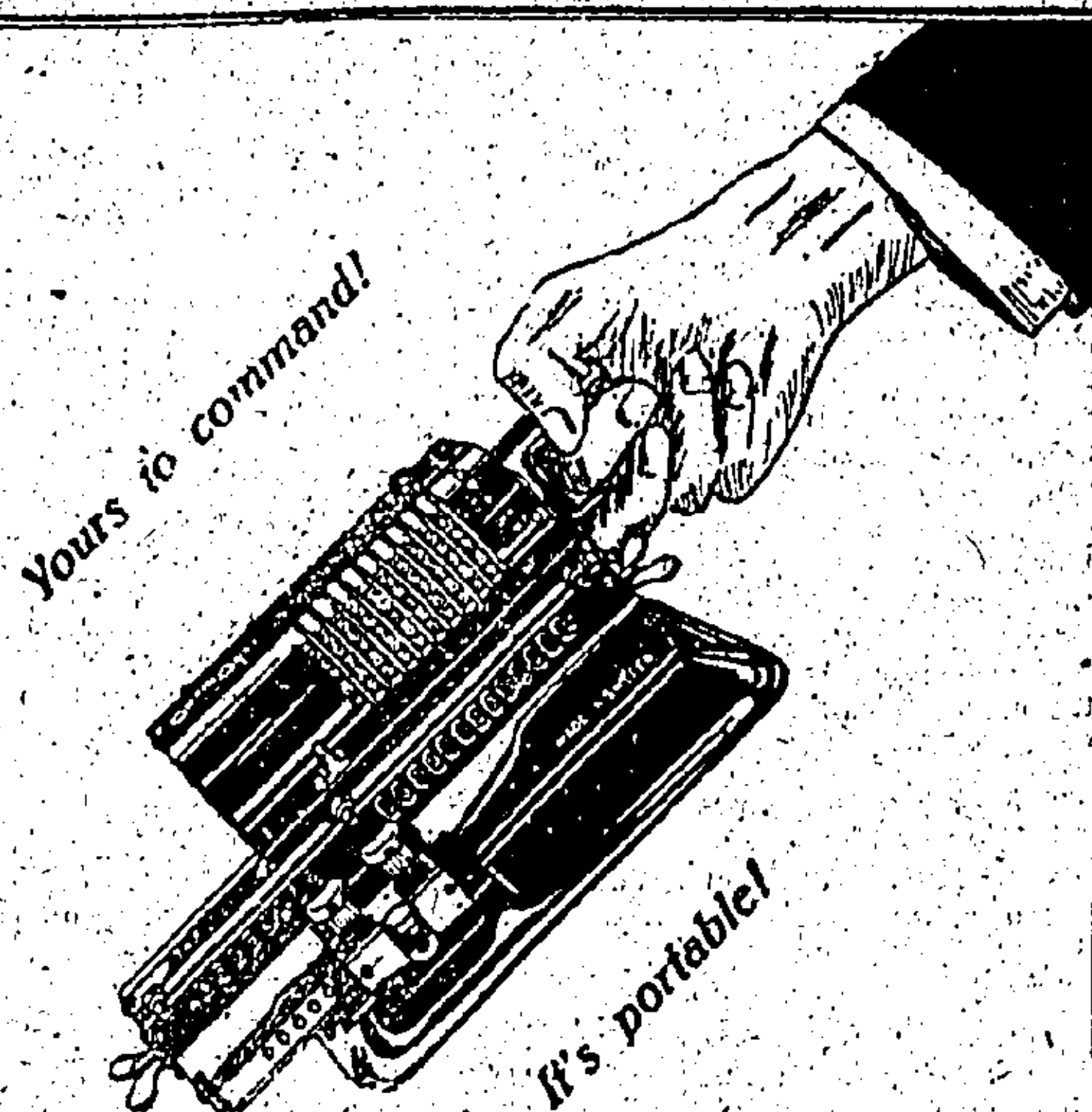
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WHY THE WORLD SHOULD DISARM.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY'S WARNING.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rear, Feb. 9. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at a disarmament demonstration in London to-night, said that disarmament was a definite recognition by all the nations that their armies, their navies, and their air forces were matters which concerned not themselves alone but other peoples also. It was an acceptance of the imperative obligation that military preparations should no longer be determined by a nation's unrestricted will only, but be part of the general concern of the international community.

People Can Have Disarmament.

He emphasized that everything depended upon the manner in which the Governments completed the framework which the Preparatory Commission had drawn up. The success which the Governments intended in it depended upon public opinion. If people wanted disarmament they could have it, and the friends of peace had 12 months in which to mobilize opinion in favour of the great opportunity, which might not recur.

Next War Worse Than the Last.

If they really drifted their next war would be incomparably worse than the last. A military expert had said that in the last war we were killing by air, but next time it would be done wholesale. We have surely learnt that it is beyond our power to humanize the conduct of modern war. Once war begins no man and no government can control it. The only way to stop such barbarities is to stop war itself.

We may be very certain that if war occurs it will bring with it destruction of life on a scale such as we have never imagined, destruction that will engulf in all human probability every civilisation in which we live.

Economic Reasons for Britain's Policy.

Turning to strictly economic reasons for the policy for which they stood, Mr. Henderson pointed out that the economic crisis in Germany, the spectre of unemployment, and the world crisis generally, was all part of the aftermath of the last war. The question of industry and the depressed state of industry were all represented as victims of the war. The world economic crisis could only be coped with by world action. But world action meant international co-operation on economic questions of every kind, and this would never be obtained while policies were founded on constant fear of war. Tariff barriers of self-sufficiency, trade prohibitions, and economic nationalism were all consequences of conceptions of national interests which have been created by fear of war. Europe to-day was as full of difficult political problems as five years ago.

As Foreign Minister of a great Power, he declared that disarmament was the key to their peaceful solution.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

REMARKABLE JUMPS IN SPECULATIVE STOCKS.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York, Feb. 9. Prices on the Stock Market to-day bounded sensationally to the highest points recorded in months, the increases ranging from 18 1/2 between three and four points on the more conservative stocks.

The total sales were round about 4,400,000, the largest turnover since the middle of December.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

	RUBIN, Feb. 9.
Paris	143.93
New York	4.86 11/32
Brussels	34.83
Geneva	25.17
Amsterdam	12.1034
Milan	92.574
Berlin	20.454
Stockholm	18.15
Copenhagen	18.104
Oslo	18.10
Vienna	34.004
Prague	1643
Helsingfors	1934
Madrid	49.30
Lisbon	102.25
Athens	375
Bucharest	617
Rio	4.0/32
Buenos Aires	34 1/2
Shanghai	174 1/4
Hong Kong	101
Yokohama	2/0 13/32
Singapore	12
Silver (forward)	11 16/16

MEDICAL WORK IN YUNNANFU.

LECTURE BY DR. WATSON.

"Medical Work in Yunnanfu" was the title of a lecture given last night at St. Andrew's Church Hall by Dr. A. J. Watson.

The lecture opened with the singing of a Mission hymn and a few words and prayers by the vicar. Dr. Watson stated that the Mission in Yunnanfu was in the broad essential the same as a hospital at home. They had to be prepared for all kinds of emergency cases every day. All types and classes of persons were numbered among their out-patients. Soldiers, merchants, farmers, peasants, and hill tribesmen who, in times of invasion, had taken to the hills as had been the case of the Celts in the Welsh and Scotch Highlands.

Speaking of the evils of opium smoking, Dr. Watson said that there was a yearly average of 100 cases of opium suicide by young women between the ages of 18 and 25 dealt with by the hospital; they had to be prepared, he said, to deal with such cases night and day. He went on to say that in the first six months of the last year they had to deal with case after case of assault on harmless citizens, there were over two hundred Chinese murdered during this time. He wished, he added, that people would realize that for every foreigner murdered or robbed, there were at least 200 Chinese murdered and robbed who had no redress or compensation.

The Chinese were in the hands of a very unscrupulous military clique and there seemed to be no means of keeping them in check. He would like to say, however, that the Mission existed not primarily as a hospital. The underlying motive was to let people see that Christianity was a religion which believed in helping people in the concrete rather than the abstract. They were attempting to change the attitude of the Chinese towards one another. They were working in a constructive way in order to train Chinese men and women to become nurses and midwives. They had at the moment ten men and ten women training in this work.

Nursing was an occupation which demanded the highest Christian ideals. It was no good, he said, teaching the Chinese in the use of anti-septics and the dressing of wounds, unless they had a Christian regard for their neighbours. Many of the ladies of Yunnanfu spent their lives in a very lonely way. They rose at mid-day and went to bed at mid-night, their only form of occupation was to ply mahjong with intervals of smoking-opium. Their babies were often totally uncared for. With the object of improving these unsatisfactory conditions they were trying to interest these ladies in a Baby Clinic which had been established.

A work which called urgently for support was that carried on among the lepers, of which there are many in the Yunnan Province. The Government provided a poor home for them but their food and clothing were so inadequate that medicines and drugs could do little to ease their trouble. If any one had either old clothes or money to send to this cause they were asked to send them, and any funds for the hospital would be most gratefully accepted, as their funds only just covered their expenditure and there was new equipment such as X-ray plant and a sterilizer needed.

Their work was a fight against prejudice and ignorance, but satisfactory results were without doubt being obtained.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "LEVERKUSEN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th February, 1931, will be subject to Bent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 14th February, 1931, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 1st March, 1931, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected.

By the Underigned, JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th Feb., 1931.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.

AMOI.

Taiyuan, B. & S., Feb. 11.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 13.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 13.
Anhui, B. & S., Feb. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 20.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 25.
Hosang, Jardine's, March 3.
Santhia, B.I., March 11.
Kutsang, Jardine's, March 17.

ANTWERP.

Celtic Star, Dodwell's, Feb. 14.
Yaukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Africa, Manners, Feb. 22.
Rames, Jelsen, Feb. 28.
Hakono Maru, N.Y.K., March 7.
Khiva, P. & O., March 7.
Khyber, P. & O., March 14.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Changte, B. & S., Feb. 16.
Kitsano Maru, N.Y.K., March 19.
Tanda, E. & A., Feb. 28.

BALTIC PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, Feb. 22.

BALTIMORE.

Lossabank, Bank, Feb. 14.

BANGKOK.

Kweiyang, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 16.
Kalkan, B. & S., Feb. 22.

BARCELONA.

Saarbruecken, Melchers, March 7.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, March 8.

BOMBAY.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 22.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Alipore, P. & O., March 3.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., March 11.

BOSTON.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Lossabank, Bank, Feb. 14.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Feb. 16.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Feb. 23.
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., March 1.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.

BREMEN.

Havel, Melchers, March 3.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, March 7.

BRINDISI.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 22.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.

CALCUTTA.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Feb. 16.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 27.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., March 1.
Kumang, Jardine's, March 3.
Suisang, Jardine's, March 9.

CASABLANCA.

Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Menelaus, B.F., March 3.

CEBU.

Nippon, Gilman's, Feb. 11.

COLOMBO.

Glenapp, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15.
Patroclus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Porthos, M.M., Feb. 17.
Yaukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 22.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Malwa, P. & O., Feb. 28.
Alipore, P. & O., March 3.
Chenonoeux, M.M., March 3.
Hakono Maru, N.Y.K., March 7.
Khiva, P. & O., March 7.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., March 11.
Athos II, M.M., March 17.

COPENHAGEN.

Afrika, Manners, Feb. 22.

DALNY.

Chonan, B. & S., Feb. 16.
Hector, B.F., March 7.

DUTCH PORTS.

Glenapp, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
City of Wellington, Bank, Feb. 13.
Celtic Star, Dodwell's, Feb. 14.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Patroclus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Yaukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Africa, Manners, Feb. 22.
Rames, Jelsen, Feb. 28.
Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.
Havel, Melchers, March 3.
Menelaus, B.F., March 3.
Hakono Maru, N.Y.K., March 7.
Khiva, P. & O., March 7.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, Feb. 13.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Feb. 17.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 20.
Chipshing, Jardine's, March 1.

GENOA.

Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15.
Pekus, B.F., Feb. 21.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 22.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Rames, Jelsen, Feb. 28.
Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, March 7.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., March 14.
Saarland, Jelsen, March 15.

GLASGOW.

Patroclus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Pekus, B.F., Feb. 21.

GOTHENBURG.

Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kweiyang, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 22.

HAMBURG.

Glenapp, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
City of Wellington, Bank, Feb. 13.
Celtic Star, Dodwell's, Feb. 14.
Africa, Manners, Feb. 22.
Rames, Jelsen, Feb. 28.
Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.
Havel, Melchers, March 3.
Menelaus, B.F., March 3.
City of Chester, Bank, March 5.
Saarland, Jelsen, March 15.

HAVEE.

City of Wellington, Bank, Feb. 13.
Pekus, B.F., Feb. 21.
City of Chester, Bank, March 15.

HONOLULU.

Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., March 4.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., March 5.

JAPAN PORTS.

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Nippon, Gilman's, Feb. 11.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Tsurumi Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 13.
Khyber, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Autolycus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Saarland, Jelsen, Feb. 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Feb. 16.
Athos II, M.M., Feb. 17.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Feb. 18.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Eumecus, B.F., Feb. 19.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Yaukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Africa, Manners, Feb. 22.
Rames, Jelsen, Feb. 28.
Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.
Havel, Melchers, March 3.
Menelaus, B.F., March 3.
City of Chester, Bank, March 5.
Saarland, Jelsen, March 15.

KASHGAR.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kweiyang, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 22.

KINGCHOW.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kweiyang, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 22.

KITANO.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kweiyang, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 22.

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Kweiyang, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 22.

KITANO.

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail line across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

Pres. Wilson ...Sun., Feb. 22, 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield ...Sun., Mar. 22, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren...Sun., Mar. 8, 8 a.m. Pres. Polk ..Sun., Apr. 6, 8 a.m.

CANTON BRANCH:—4, SHIA KEE STREET.

**DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

FOREIGN MAILS

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London 17th Jan.)	Glenapp ...	11th Feb.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Neechow ...	14th Feb.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Chien ...	14th Feb.
JAVA and MANILA	Tylobo ...	11th Feb.
MANILA	Emp. of Canada ...	12th Feb.
SHANGHAI and AMOY	Kanchow ...	13th Feb.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Seattle, 24th January)	Pres. Grant ...	13th Feb.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Changho ...	15th Feb.
EUROPE via SUEZ (Lettow and papers, London, 15th January and parcels, 8th Jan.)	Khyber ...	13th Feb.
AUTHALIA and MANILA	Changta ...	17th Feb.
SHANGHAI and AMOY	Tyionquats ...	15th Feb.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANG- HAI (San Francisco, 32nd January)...	Tuioyo alara ...	15th Feb.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Porhos ...	17th Feb.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Kamukuni Mary ...	15th Feb.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANG- HAI (San Francisco, Jan. 23)	Pres. Monroe ...	21st Feb.
CANADA, U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver, B.C., 31st Jan.)	Eng. of Russia ...	23rd Feb.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANG- HAI (San Francisco, 30th January) ...	Pres. Lincoln ...	23rd Feb.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE AND TIME	
Straits	Glenapp	Wednesday, 11th, 2.30 P.M.	
Bangkok	Olara Jehien	2.30 P.M.	
Amoy	Taiyuan	3.30 P.M.	
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., O. and S. America and *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.— due Victoria, B.C., 4th March	Likawa Maru	Reg. 4.7 P.M.	
Shanghai and *EUROPE via Siberia	Hikawa Maru	Letters 5.00 P.M. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Uei Maru	Thursday, 12th, 8.30 A.M.	
*Canton and Bangkok	Kueiyang	10.30 A.M.	
Haihow, Pakhol and Haiphong	Kingyuan	10.30 A.M.	
Swatow	Hydrangea	3.00 P.M.	
Haiphong	G. G. M. Long	Friday, 12th, 8.30 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	2.00 P.M.	
Japan	Khyber	Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and *EUROPE via Siberia	Kowloon P.O. Parcels 4.00 P.M. Reg. 14th 5.00 P.M. Letters 10.00 A.M. G.P.O. Reg. 12th 5.00 P.M. Reg. 14th 5.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.	Saturday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 14th March	Kashgar	Sunday, 15th, 9.40 A.M.	
Sandakan	Mausang	Monday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Qanton Maru	Parcels 9.00 A.M. Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.50 A.M. 10.00 A.M.	
Bangkok	Kwangchow	Parcels Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.	
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 27th February	Ohongta	Kowloon P.O. Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M.	
Amoy	Tjileboet	G.P.O. Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M. Parcels 3.00 P.M. Reg. 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	
*Straits and Calcutta	Tuansang	Tiandongri Suiyang	Friday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Mar.	Patoclus	Reg. 4.30 P.M. Letters 4.30 P.M. G.P.O. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 6th March	Pres. Jefferson	Wednesday, 18th, Parcels 9.00 A.M. Reg. 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.	
Manila and Java via Sourabaya	Tiandongri	Friday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.	
Amoy	Suiyang	Reg. 4.30 P.M. Letters 4.30 P.M. G.O.P. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and *EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Jefferson	Wednesday, 18th, Parcels 9.00 A.M. Reg. 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.	
Salgar *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauri- tius, E. and S. Africa, *Aden, *Egypt and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 27th March—ship sails on Chinese New Year's Day, 17th Feb. at 3 p.m.	Porthos	Friday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.	
Swatow and Foochow	Ohong Shing	Reg. 4.30 P.M. Letters 4.30 P.M. G.O.P. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and *EUROPE via Van- couver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 7th March	Empress of Asia	Monday, 23rd, 8.30 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Buiyang	Friday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 19th March	Yasukuni Maru	Kowloon P.O. Reg. 4.30 P.M. Reg. 4.30 P.M. G.O.P. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	
Sandakan	Hinsang	Saturday, 21st, 10.30 A.M.	
Swatow	Emp. of Russia	Monday, 23rd, 8.30 P.M.	

*Superscribed correspondence only.

P. O. Box 1, Hong Kong

is the Address. Write an Order for the **Hangkong Weekly Press and China Overland Trade Report** to be sent you for Three ~~Months~~ **A Year**. The ~~first~~ will cost you \$4.00, and the Annual Subscription is \$16.

Metals.		Quotations.		Banks.	
Market dull,					
IRON AND STEEL—					
Steel Nail Rods	per picul	\$7.60		H.R. Banks	\$2.180
" Bars (round 1 to 1 1/2)	"	\$4.00-7.00		Do. (London)	
" Angles	"	0.40		Chartered Banks	\$2.180
" Rods	"	7.40		Mercantile Bks. "A"	\$2.180
" Joists	"	0.35		Do. "C"	\$2.180
" Plates (4' x 9' 8")	"	12.10		Bank of East Asia	\$1.120
" "	"	7.40			
Small round rods	"	7.40-7.60			
Hoops, black steel	"	9.00			
" galvanized	"	10.50			
Black Tubes 1 1/2"	... Discount 70% c. & f.				
Galv. Tubes 1 1/2"	"	60 1/2			
Wire Nails, 11-3	per picul	\$11.00-12.50			
Galvanized corrugated shls.	"	24/28			
" "	per 100 lbs.	24¢\$10.75			
Galvanized flat sheets, 102"	"	1/8"			
" "	per 100 lbs.	20¢\$12.00			
Galvanized 8" x 2 1/2" x 1/4"	per lb.	13.00			
Galv. wire, 16/22	per lb.	17.75-18.00			
LEAD—					
B.M., Spot	per picul	\$10.00			
" To arrive	"	10.20			
Australian—B.H.E.	"	10.50			
" Spot	"	10.50			
" To arrive	"	10.50			
Zinc Sheets, 8 x 4	"	32.50			
TIN PLATES—					
English I.C.W., 20" x 14"	"	100 lbs. Spot			
" Do. "To arrive"	"	18.20			
English I.C.W., 18 1/2" x 14"	"	110 lbs. Spot			
" Do. "To arrive"	"	17.50-19.00			
		19.20			
American I.C.W. (Spot) 20" x 14"	"	100 lbs., 112 sheets per box—No stock			
American I.C.W. "To arrive 20" x 14"	"	100 lbs., 112 sheets			
		per box \$22.50			
Petroleum Products.					
White Rose Brand	British—	\$172			
Coke Brand	"	\$9.35			
Coke	"	\$9.45			
Esale Brand	"	\$30			
Beacon Motor Gasoline	"	\$1.05			
Green Light	"	\$1.04			
Crown Brand	"	\$1.23			
" 8 1/2 galls. 68 lbs.	bulk	6.40			
" 7 1/2 lbs. 2 tins	6.74				
" 8 1/2 galls. 71 lbs.	bulk	6.14			
Lamp Glass	"	2 tins	6.08		
Shield Motor Spirit	"	case	11.15		
" "	"	2 tins	10.00		
" "	"	bulk	10.40		
" "	"	gallon (ex pump)	1.25		
Scale	"	case	7.30		
Tin Fog	"	"	7.10		
Texaco Motor Spirit	"	"	11.15		
" "	"	per gal. ex pump	1.25		
Coal.					
Kaiping—No. 2 Lump	per ton	\$14.00			
" Special Black	"	12.75			
" No. 1 Slack	"	11.90			
" No. 2 Slack	"	11.10			
Flour					
MARKET—Very weak.					
QUOTATIONS:					
American Patent	per sack	\$4.75-5.00			
" "	"	3.40-3.80			
" Cut off	"	3.50-3.80			
Australian No. 1	"	\$7.00-8.20			
Canadian Cut off	"	\$4.40-6.60			
" Straight	"	3.40-3.80			
" Mixt	"	3.80			
" End Close	"	3.20			
STOCKS:					
American	"	500,000 pils.	\$23.10		
Canadian	"	150,000			
Australian	"	30,000			
		680,000 bags			
Sundries.					
WINDOW GLASS—					
Fair average sizes					
1/16" thick (18 oz.) per box		\$9.00			
1/8"		18.75			
Ohina, India and Straits Produce.					
SUGAR—					
Java Bough White... p. picul	\$3.68-9.06				
(Reported sales 15,840 piculs. Spot.)					
Java Bough White... per picul	\$3.65-9.13				
(Reported sales 21,365 piculs. To arrive by ex. named steamer)					
Java Bough White... per picul	\$8.50-9.03				
(Reported sales 6,105 piculs. Feb. March shipment from Java.)					
Java Fine White ... per picul	\$9.13				
(Reported sales 495 piculs. To arrive by ex. named steamer)					
Java Bough Brown ... per picul	\$4.03				
(Reported sales 2,970 piculs. Spot.)					
Java Bough Brown... per picul	\$7.80-10.10				
(Reported sales 1,050 piculs. To arrive by ex. named steamer)					
Java Bough Brown ... per picul	\$8.13				
(Reported sales 8,135 piculs. Feb. March Shipment from Java.)					
		97 1/2			

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 10, 1931.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer...	107
Bank Bills, on demand	107
Bank Bills, 4 months'	
sight	11
Credit	11 9/16
Documents, 4 months'	
sight	11 11/16
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	600
Credita, 4 months' sight	600
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	22
Credit, 60 days' sight	23 1/2
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand ...	61 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer...	
Bank, on demand	61 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	75 7/8
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	84 1/2 % dis.
ON MANILA:—On demand...	44 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	28 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—On demand...	54 1/2
ON HAMBURG:—On demand...	164
ON LONDON:—On demand...	189 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—On demand...	189 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying	
Rate	114
PER SILVER DOLLAR	12

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	WEEK DAYS		SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS	
	FROM G.P.O.	FROM SHEWNGWAN BRANCH P.O.	FROM G.P.O.	FROM SHEWNGWAN BRANCH P.O.
Canton	{ 7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	{ 7.30 a.m. & 7.00 p.m.	{ 7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m. Sundays 6 p.m. only	{ 7.30 a.m. & 7.00 p.m. Sundays 7.00 p.m. only
Macao & Tientsin	{ 7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	{ 7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.	{ 7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Sundays 8.15 a.m. only	{ 7.40 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays & 8.30 a.m. only
Kongmoon (except Saturdays)	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Hankow (except Saturdays)		5.00 p.m.		5.00 p.m.
Fatehan (By Train)	7.15 a.m. 9.00 a.m.		7.15 a.m. 6.00 a.m.	
Tai O	{ 9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.		{ 9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	
Tai Po	{ 9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.		{ 9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.	
Shumohus	{ 12.30 p.m. & 4.40 p.m. Saturdays		{ 11.00 a.m. & 4.40 p.m.	
Cheungchow	1.00 p.m. & 4.30 p.m.			
Aberdeen	5.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m.		8.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m.	
Aukau, Pringwan, Sanyu, Shetso, Shetsoke & Shewngwan	3.00 p.m.		10.30 a.m.	
Saikong	4.30 p.m.		4.30 p.m.	
Namtau, Shakki & Taijing (Funin)		7.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.

Hong Kong Weekly Press

Wanchai Shooting Affair
Local Chinese Press and the Censor
Industrialism in Asia

Local Sport:
Cricket, Football, Golf, etc.
and

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Thursday

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Amoy & Shanghai	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th Feb.	5 p.m.
Hongkong & Shanghai	"KWEIYANG"	On 12th Feb.	Noon
Hongkong, Peking & Haiphong	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th Feb.	Noon
Swatow & Shanghai	"KINGCHOW"	On 13th Feb.	9 a.m.
Shanghai & Tientsin	"CHUSAN"	On 14th Feb.	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SOOCHOW"	On 15th Feb.	8 a.m.
Shanghai	"YINGPO"	On 15th Feb.	Noon
Hongkong	"KWANGCHOW"	On 16th Feb.	10 a.m.
Shanghai & Dally	"CHENAN"	On 16th Feb.	5 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"KANGHOW"	On 18th Feb.	1 p.m.
Amoy & Hongkong	"KALGAN"	On 22nd Feb.	11 a.m.
Hongkong, Peking & Haiphong	"KINGCHOW"	On 23th Feb.	Noon

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(Australian Newspapers on file)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
CHANGE	13th Feb.	16th Feb.	16th Feb.	7th Mar.
TAIPIING	13th Mar.	20th Mar.	23rd Mar.	10th Apr.
CHANGE	14th Apr.	21st Apr.	24th Apr.	10th May
TAIPIING	14th May	21st May	24th May	7th June

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& BALIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Afrika"	8th Mar.	22nd Feb.
M.S. "Annam"	28th Mar.	8th Apr.
M.S. "Danmark"	28th Apr.	27th Apr.
M.S. "Java"	28th May	28th May
M.S. "Asia"	28th June	28th June

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	FEBRUARY 9, 1931.										FEBRUARY 10, 1931									
	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Dir.	Force	Humid.	Clouds	Visib.	State	Time	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Dir.	Force	Humid.	Clouds	Visib.	State	Time
Wladivostok	12	80.48	772.9	5	N	3	b	6	80.47	774.0	4	NNW	3	b						
Nomuro	11	80.92	800.0	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakodate	...	80.10	784.5	...	WNW	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	80.22	787.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	80.26	788.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	80.23	789.0	...	NE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	80.24	789.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	80.08	784.0	...	S	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	80.10	784.5	...	S	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	80.08	784.0	...	S	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	80.20	783.5	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	81.34	770.6	29	NNE	2	r	6	30.52	775.2	28	NNW	2	o						
Shanghai	14	80.07	763.7	41	E	4	...	...	30.38	771.0	35	E	4	o						
Gutalaff	...	80.11	764.8	42	NNE	4	...	...	30.40	772.0	38	NNE	4	o						
Wenchow	...	29.99	761.8	50	W	2	o	6	30.31	769.0	40	NNE	6	r						
Foochow	...	29.91	759.7	60	W	0	c	7	30.69	764.8	52	N	2	o						
Amoy	...	29.97	761.2	60	WSW	4	c	6	30.97	761.2	60	S	2	o						
Swatow	...	29.94	760.5	61	NE	1	o	6	30.07	763.7	59	ESE	2	r						
Taihekou	11	80.06	763.4	65	...	...	...	...	30.04	763.1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talohu	...	80.05	763.8	70	...	...	...	...	29.98	761.4	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yunnan	...	80.04	763.0	79	NNW	2	b	...	29.98	761.0	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	80.03	762.8	81	E	4	b	...	29.96	762.4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	80.06	763.4	81	NE	4	b	...	30.02	763.5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.94	760.5	62	E	4	om	6	29.98	761.5	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	29.94	760.5	62	E	4	om	6	29.98	761.5	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	29.92	760.0	59	E	2	z	...	29.97	761.2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.94	760.0	81	...	...	...	...	29.97	761.3	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.88	759.0	83	SSE	2	o	7	29.95	760.6	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	...	29.86	758.4	77	SE	4	b	...	29.98	763.8	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.85	758.3	81	ENE	6	b	...	29.93	760.1	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.83	760.2	81	SE	4	b	...	29.95	760.8	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.91	759.7	86	ENE	4	b	...	29.98	761.0	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparr	...	29.88	759.0	91	S	2	b	...	29.98	761.0	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taguegama	...	29.89	759.1	86	W	4	b	...	29.93	760.1	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.91	759.6	91	ESE	4	b	...	29.95	760.7	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.93	760.1	91	ENE	4	b	...	29.95	760.6	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.91	759.9	87	ENE	4	b	...	29.95	760.8	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.91	759.6	85	S	2	b	...	29.97	761.2	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.91	759.6	85	NE	4	o	...	29.94	760.4	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilo	...	29.88	759.0	85	NE	4	b	...	29.93	760.1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.88	759.0	85	NE	2	b	...	29.93	760.3	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.88	759.0	85	NE	2	b	...	29.97	761.3	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	11.00	29.90	759.4	...	NE	6	b	4.32	29.91	759.8	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.90	759.4	...	NE	6	b	4.32	29.91	759.8	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.87	758.8	...	NE	4	b	5	29.93	760.1	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelau	...	29.81	757.2	88	N	2	b	6	29.83	757.7	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	88	N	2	b	6	29.83	757.7	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

February 10, 10h. 35m.—A new anticyclone has formed over S.E. Mongolia. Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1, 0.40 inch, against an average of 2.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON FEBRUARY 11.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh; overcast, drizzle and mist.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook ...
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ...
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, February 10.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	30.91	30.08	3.03
Temperature...	62	61	59
Humidity...	91	83	89
Wind...	...	...	...
Direction...	R	W	C
Force...	4	3	0
Weather...	OM	OM	OM
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature, 51.64
Lowest open-air Temperature, 10.59

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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AFTER YOU GO AWAY

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 11 to 17, 1931.

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	11	04.59	3.4	09.04	3.1
Thurs.	12	05.54	3.5	10.01	3.1
Fri.	13	06.58	3.9	11.03	3.4
Sat.	14	07.45	4.2	12.05	3.8
Sun.	15	08.25	4.4	13.08	4.1
Mon.	16	09.10	4.4	14.08	3.7
Tues.	17	10.51	4.7	15.05	3.6

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TAIYO MARU ... 19th February
CHIEF MARU ... 24th March

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports
HIKAWA MARU ... 19th February
HEIAN MARU ... 24th March

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
YASUKUNI MARU ... 21st February
HAKONE MARU ... 27th March

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports
KITANO MARU ... 19th February

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo
TOKIWA MARU ... 27th February
KAGA MARU ... 11th March

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
HEIYO MARU ... 6th March

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.
KAWACHI MARU ... 25th February

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.
ATAGO MARU ... 11th February
TAKETOYO MARU ... 1st March

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Suez (Constantinople),
Genoa & Marseilles.
DELAGO MARU ... 16th February
LYONS MARU ... 14th March

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
BENGAL MARU ... 16th February
CALCUTTA MARU ... 1st March

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TSUBUGA MARU ... 13th February
ATTA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... 10th February
TAMA MARU ... 10th February
FUSHIMI MARU ... 21st February

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PORTHOS ... 17th Feb.
CHENONOUAUX ... 3rd Mar.
ATHOS II ... 17th Mar.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 31st Mar.
ANGERS ... 14th Apr.
ROUSSEL ... 25th Apr.
METZINGER ... 12th May
ANDRE LEBON ... 26th May

To Yokohama via Shanghai and
Kobe.
ATHOS II ... 17th Feb.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 3rd Mar.
ANGERS ... 17th Mar.
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 30th Mar.
G. METZINGER ... 13th Apr.
ANDRE LEBON ... 27th Apr.
PORTHOS ... 11th May
CHENONOUAUX ... 25th May

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 3,400 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
14,700 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour
Office, of vessels carrying cargo to
the Colony during the 24 hours
ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:

British	Cargo for Through	Ports.
Anshun, Singapore	300	—
Huichow, Tientsin	1,545	333
Nanning, Wuhu	—	2,400
American	—	1,845
Pres. Jefferson, Shanghai	727	3,800
Italian	—	727
Carignano, Shanghai	1	2,850
Venezia-L, Saigon	155	5,327
Danish	—	150
Gustav, Diederichsen, Hoikow	400	8,177
Portuguese	—	400
Wing Wo, K. C. Wan	230	—
Chinese	—	230
Tak Hing, Autow	2	—
Total	3,380	14,716

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during
the period under review were:

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	4	9
Italian	2	1
Danish	1	0
Portuguese	1	0
Chinese	1	1
Japanese	4	2
Dutch	0	1
German	0	2
Total	11	14

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

At 9 a.m. yesterday the Asiatic
deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ended
at 9 a.m. yesterday were:
Gustav Diederichsen (Danish)
Penang, Hoikow ... 837
Tak Hing (Chinese) Autow ... 23
Total ... 860

WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following warships were in
port yesterday:
Basin—Tanner.
North Wall—Iroquois, Sterling.
South Wall—Herald.
East Wall—Moth.
North Arm—Sandwich.
West Wall of Dock—Cumber-
land.
Dock—Osiris, Oswald.
Buoy No. 1—Hermes.
Buoy No. 2—Medway, Odin and
Otis.
Buoy No. 3—Scorpa.
Buoy No. 12—Bridgewater.
Buoy No. 13—Marazion.
Foreign Men of War—U.S.S.
Mendanno, French gunboat Argus.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.
Nanning, British str., 1,460 tons,
Capt. O. Carrington, from Wu-
hu, Stonecutters Anchorage,
B. & S.

February 9.
Gustav Diederichsen, Danish str.,
1,353 tons, Capt. J. Jacobsen,
from Helkow, buoy No. B18—
Jensen & Co.

February 10.
Anshun, British str., 1,860 tons,
Capt. J. A. McCulloch, from
Singapore, buoy No. A10—
B. & S.

Chung Hwah, Chinese str., 3,871
tons, Capt. G. Nakano, from
Canton, buoy No. A8—Shun
Tai Hong.

Cracovia, Italian str., 4,566 tons,
Capt. Guarantello, from Sin-
gapore, Kowloon Wharf—Dod-
well & Co.

Genda Maru, Japanese str., 4,894
tons, Capt. M. Mishima, from
Singapore, Kowloon Wharf—
N.Y.K.

Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons,
Capt. D. D. Richards, from
Tientsin, buoy No. B9—B. & S.

Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 5,963 tons,
Capt. K. Ueno, from Japan
via Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.
—N.Y.K.

Jahso Maru, Japanese str., 1,105
tons, Capt. K. Nakahara, from
Canton, Yaumati Anchorage—
Y.K.K.

Kiungchow, British str., 1,545 tons,
Capt. W. J. Layter, from Ho-
ikow, buoy No. B14—B. & S.

Kwaiwang, British str., 1,455 tons,
Capt. M. Costello, from Swa-
tow, buoy No. B1—J. M. & Co.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,016 tons,
Capt. C. H. Jones, from Can-
ton, buoy No. B20—B. & S.

Waishing, British str., 1,170 tons,
Capt. A. B. O. Smood, from
Swatow, West Point Wharf—
J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

February 10.
Ardent, for Bangkok.
Chung Hwah, for Dairen.
Cracovia, for Shanghai.
Foonching, for Swatow.
Genoa Maru, for Shanghai.
Gustav Diederichsen, for Swatow.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Iyo Maru, for Singapore.
Jahso Maru, for Takao.
Kwaiwang, for Canton.
Pres. Jefferson, for Manila.
Shini Maru, for Geraldton.
Sinkiang, for Swatow.
Waishing, for Canton.
Wing Wo, for K. C. Wan.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in
port yesterday:
Wharves—Kowloon: Tio Maru;
Cracovia, Pres. Jefferson, Genoa
Maru, Loverkusen; Douglas Hai-
ching.
Buoys—A2 Tjialak, A5 Atlas
Maru, A7 Hikawa Maru, A8
Chung Hwah, A10 Anshun, A14
Greyhound Castle, B2 Foonching, B3
Kwaiwang, B5 Nanning, B6 Huichow,
B15 Kwangchow, B16 Helkow,
B17 Ardent, B19 Gustav Diederich-
sen, B22 Maungang, B25 Shini Maru,
B27 Apoc, C7 Nisse Maru.

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"MALWA"	10,880	28th Feb.	Ma'selles and London.
"ALIPOBE"	5,273	28th Mar.	Strait, Colombo, Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,130	7th Mar. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"KHYBER"	9,114	14th Mar.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"BOMALI"	16,618	21st Mar. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"RAWALPINDI"	16,618	28th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	11th Apr.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	25th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"SOUDAN"	—	2nd May (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"COMORIN"	16,133	23rd May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,385	6th June	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"KARNATAKA"	16,001	20th June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	4th July	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"RAWALPINDI"	16,618	18th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Aug.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'g, B'dm & A'warp
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	15th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	29th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"CATHAY"	15,121	12th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Sept.	Marseilles and London.

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"TAKADA"	6,949	27th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	10th Mar.	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	2nd Apr.	do.
"SALMA"	10,000	19th Apr.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	2nd May	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	13th May	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	31st May	do.

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"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	1st Apr.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"NELLORE"	8,953	1st May	do.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHYBER"	9,114	14th Feb. 6 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"OMALI"	—	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	28th Feb.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,618	28th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"SANTHA"	7,754	11th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	14th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"SOUDAN"	—	19th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	24th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	27th Mar.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	8,953	6th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"TAKADA"	6,949	10th Apr.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"COMORIN"	15,132	24th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,385	8th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,950	8th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	12th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	6th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,618	18th June	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"NELLORE"	8,953	6th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	17th July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	31st July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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